TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

VOLUME LXII. TOLEDO, OHIO: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1894. NUMBER 42.

Poetry.

MINDING THE BABY.

Youse betcher life dis ain't no cinch t' hustle here all day
An' do d' work an' tend d' kid an' have no time to play,
While all the udder kids is out a'playin' roun' d' block,
An' dough me work is finisht, yet I has t' sit an' rock.

Says ma: "Now rock d' cradle, Kitty Ann,
An' look out fer d' baby, Kitty Ann,
Fer he's yer little brudder,
An' youse hasn' got no udder;
Be sure t' min' d' baby, Kitty Ann."

Deyr playin' ring-a-rounder,, an' at hop-scotch I kin tell,
I wonder 'f I took a sneak would he wake up an' yell.
Cheewhizz! I'se been a-hustlin' here since almost 8 o'clock,
An' now it's 1, but still I s'pose I'll haf t' sit an' rock.

I wish dere wasn' any kids. D'y ain't no use a tall,
Except t' bodder folk and keep dem in all day, an' bawl;
Aw naw, dat's all a bluff! Fer he's d' bes' kid in d' block,
bes' kid in d' block,
An' dough its radder tough on me, I'll ches' sit still an' rock.

An' so ches' rock de' cradle, Kitty Ann,
An' look out fer d' baby, Kitty Ann,
Fer he'sy er little brudder,
An' youse hasn' got no udder,
So ches' youse min' d' baby, Kitty Ann.

—John H. Lewis, in New York Sun.

THE JUDGE'S PASS.

I think about the nearest thing to heaven there could be
Would be to be a Jedge an' ride at one's own liberty.
He has passes in his pockets, an' wears the best of clothes,
An' the porters are polite to him no matter who else goes.
They know he's got the 'fluence, if he hasn't got the "tin,"
An' when they see him comin', they say, in."

right

"Walk
An' when he gets aboard the train to go off anywhere,
You bet they hustle 'round and see he gets the softes' chair,
An' plush to put his feet on, an' a pillar for his head,
An' when he wants a sleeper, gets the softes' feather bed.
For a Jedge is mighty handy to stan' in with, don't you see?
That's why he gets a ticket that says free."

ride

"You
But when he gets to heaven—will his pass avail him there?
Will it get him through the portals an' buy a golden chair?
When St. Peter takes that pasteboard an' scans it o'er and o'er,
Will he say: "I'm glad to see ye, Jedge," an' open up the door?
Oh, no; he'll call the bell boy, with a "make's me tired" frown,
An' say: "Gabriel, take this gentleman an'

him
down."

show

—Topeka State Journal.

WHEN SHE WAS NEAR.

My mother's heart was honey,
Her kiss was sweetest balm,
And though the world was full of storm
Her lap was full of calm.
Her arms and breast were filled with rest,
Her smile was full of joy,
And life was dear when she was near,
And I a little boy.

The world is full of golden gifts,
And yet my spirit sighs
Between the gracious long-agos
And happy by and-byes.
I am a-weary of the cares
That fill the lives of men;
I would I were a little child
Within those arms again.

For my mother's heart was honey,
And her kiss was sweetest balm,
And though the world was full of storm
Her lap was full of calm.
Her arms and breast were filled with rest,
Her smile was full of joy,
And life was dear when she was near,
And I a little boy.

—Nixon Waterman.

Miscellany.

GAS WELLS IN CHINA.

Col. Friel Tells How They Drill for Gas in That Country.

Col. Samuel Friel, who has been traveling through the various localities in the foreign countries where oil and gas are found, was a visitor in this city on his way to the Indiana oil fields. He related the following regarding the gas of the Chinese Empire: "The principal natural gas wells in China are located near the town of Tsi-lin-tsing, in the vicinity of which large numbers of wells are found. These latter, in fact, appear to have really been responsible for the exploration of the former. To make a well the Chinese use a long and elastic bamboo pole, supported in the middle by a cross piece, a rope made by coupling the ends of long slices of bamboo, and an iron instrument which weighs about 100 pounds. The rope is fastened on the thin end of the pole, and the iron on the end of the rope. A slight up and down motion of the thick end of the pole makes the iron jump and bore a hole with its broad, sharpened edge. When a portion of the rock is disintegrated, clear water is poured into the hole, a long bamboo tube with a valve in the bottom is lowered, and the turbid water is raised to the top. Pieces of cypress wood are rammed in to protect the sides of the bored hole and to prevent the water contained in the surrounding ground from getting access to the well. The pipes are attached to each other at the ends with nails, hemp and tung oil. The inner width of the pipes is about five inches. As the work proceeds the pipes are rammed deeper, and a new one is attached on the top; the rope, too, is made longer. At a depth varying from 700 to 1,000 feet the brine is struck and the well is fit for use. The brine is raised on the top through long bamboo tubes and bamboo ropes, by means of a horse-whim, and is then carried to large pans for evaporation, or led to them through bamboo pipes. Besides these wells there are others, which are bored to a depth of 1,800 to 2,000 feet. At that distance below the surface petroleum is struck. Immediately on reaching it an inflammatory gas escapes with great violence. Work is then stopped and a wooden cap fastened over the mouth of the pit, perforated by several rows of small holes. In each of them a bamboo pipe is inserted, and through these the gas is led under the evaporation pans. The pipes ramify, and on each end a tapering mouthpiece is attached. The gas is then used for evaporating the brine.

"The enterprising spirit which induced the Chinese to examine the ground at so great a depth is said to have had its origin in the drying up of a brine pit. The proprietor was in hopes of meeting brine, at a greater depth, but found, instead, the gas. When the country was infested with rebels during the Taiping rebellion they moved the cap from one of the gas pits and set fire to it. Since that time a long column of fire has risen from that pit, and it makes a beautiful scene. There have been a large number of test wells drilled in various parts of the Chinese empire, but the most important find of petroleum was struck by Americans in a test well on the To Chiang, which caught fire, and burned for many days, striking terror to the Chinese. It is a great country, but I prefer the United States, as it is the only country on the globe."

Just to Jolly His Business Along.

Mr. Dyspept!—I came by your house this morning and discovered that your daughter had learned how to play a tune on that piano you bought her last month, but I must say that I think she might have selected a more cheerful one.

Mr. Undertaker—What was the name of it?

Mr. D.—"I Am Waiting, My Darling, for Thee."—New York Herald.

Heartless.

Mrs. Rhoades—"Think of it, Josiah. There are people heartless enough to sell their own flesh and blood."

Josiah Rhoades—"How do you know, Maria?"

Maria—"Why, here's an advertisement in this paper, 'Heavenly Twins,' 40 cents."—Truth.

THE NEWEST TABLE WARE.

Quaint and Pretty Designs Seen on Every Hand.

There is no more fascinating study to the mind feminine than dainty trifles for the dining table.

The shops at present are full of quaint and pretty designs for all manner of things that one can use in silver, china and glass.

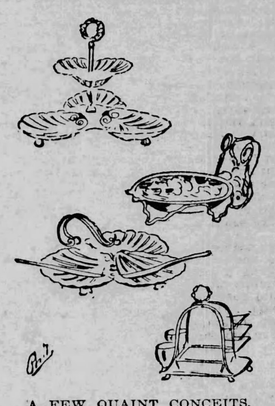
For instance, who could imagine anything more appropriate for cherries and strawberries than a silver fluted dish, with a bunch of cherries, all in silver, for a handle for the one, and a strawberry bowl fashioned like a leaf for the other.

Very attractive also is the grape stand hung with silver fruit, and for peaches and other fruit a pyramid of shell shaped dishes.

A silver nut dish rejoices in the quite Egyptian title of "Osiris."

Louis XV ware is still in high favor, as some of the new designs show. The vegetable dishes are rather odd in design, consisting of three partitions, drainer and hot water compartment. The entree dish and biscuit box are both very heavily chased.

One of the newest things out is the stand. It is in silver and is designed for butter, cheese and biscuit. Cheese and biscuit form one course at every



A FEW QUAINT CONCEITS.

well regulated dinner table or course dinner. There are some ill-advised people who always want butter for their biscuit, and for these, I presume, was designed this dish, which would hardly be used, however, except at the family table.

Could anything be sweeter than the silver pepper grinder with cut glass body, accompanied by a fluted mustard jug? They are simply captivating. The egg frame toast rack and butter dish in silver costs the pretty sum of $50.

HAWAII'S USEFUL TREE.

Leaves, Bark, Wood and Blossoms Used for Many Purposes.

In all the valleys of the Hawaiian Isles the tourist notices a tree with a quivering leaf which is light green on the under side and dark on top, which he is told is the kukui, or candle nut. It is so named from the fact that in ancient times the kernels of the nuts were strung on the midrif of the cocoa leaf and used as torches. As the uppermost kernel burned off the next ignited, and so it burned until the last one was consumed. The tree was a very useful one to the Hawaiian, not only in furnishing light at night, but for many other reasons. The nuts are incased in a husk like our walnuts, but it frequently occurs that two are formed in the same husk. The kernel is extremely rich in oil, which has been expressed and used for house-painting, although it is but a poor substitute for linseed, in that it is difficult to get it to dry, and it always has a peculiar odor. The natives use the oil as an external remedy for some diseases and especially as an aid in parturition. Should you collect some of the nuts you will find them good eating, but I should advise you to stop at one or two or you will find you have an emetic and a cathartic which will certainly respond muy pronto, as the Mexicans say.

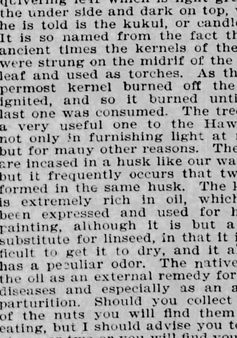
The natives roast the nuts in the ashes, and, having removed the shell, crush the kernels to a paste, mixing them with salt and pepper. This is one of the most delicious and appetizing zests imaginable, and is an essential element to a good feed of raw fish and pulu. It may be that if some of our enterprising capitalists would go into the manufacture of inimona, as the natives call this paste, they might find an ever-increasing market for it. It certainly is preferable to the suspicious Russian caviare. The burnt shell of the kukui was used for making an indelible ink, with which tattooing was done. The green rusk contains an acrid juice, which has a reputation as a remedy in diseases of the throat.

From the bark of the tree there exudes a gum called plale, which is as useful as gum arabic or gum tragacanth for many purposes. It was also used as medicine by the Hawaiians in case of dysentery. Being harmless, it would be useful in confectionery in making gum drops and jujubes. The wood of the tree is somewhat like our basswood, and is of little value in building or in fencing, as it rots very speedily. Sometimes the natives make canoes of it, but never considered them of any value. As the tree dies off in the forests their trunks and limbs are found to be covered with an edible fungus, called pepelao, which was formerly exported in great quantities to the Chinese markets. To-day the kukui nut is largely used in the manufacture of jewelry, which is much prized by tourists as mementoes of a visit to the paradise of the Pacific. The shell is quite hard, and takes a brilliant polish, and can be had in black and brown.—Hawaiian Gazette.

HER LETTER.

Her letter—not a dainty hand
My Phyllis writes; no, not at all.
Of chic and dash she has command,
But note, these phrases scraggly crawl.

The ink she splashes deeply on,
She sputters madly o'er each page,



And crosses, when all space is gone,
In style to make an angel rage.

It makes me swear by saints above—
I cannot read these lines you see;
And yet—I know that Phyllis's love
Herein is somewhere breathed for me.

The Innocents at Home.

Children occasionally give some very peculiar answers. A little Texas boy, on being asked how many children his father and mother had, replied:

"I am all the children they have got."

Another little boy, on being asked the same question, replied:

"Two girls and a boy. I'm the boy."—Texas Siftings.

A REAL TRAGEDY.

The Climax of McCullough's Career Described by a Friend.

The actor can leave nothing behind him but a memory. Substantial evidences of his talent cannot remain after their author has ceased to be. What he possesses of world-inspiring genius must accompany him when he bids adieu to the footlights of earth and passes to that eternal stage where there is no shifting of scenes, no straining for effect, and where every part assigned by the Omnipotent Manager must be played forever, says Jos. Haworth in Donahoe's Magazine.

It is in this respect, this limitation of his sphere of artistic endeavor to his own contemporaries, that the actor's calling is inferior to the other professions. The artist paints pictures which live and are admired by successive generations until time has worn the oils from the canvas. The chiseled monuments of the sculptor's genius exist for centuries after the hand that carved them has been transformed into dust. The poet's songs, the novelist's characterizations, the minister's sermons have no limit placed upon their existence.

But the actor's works can have no being when he is dead save in the kindly recollections of those who witnessed his performances. After his death they enshrine him in their hearts and speak of him in words of love, but when those hearts have ceased to beat, and tongues can no longer utter loving phrases, the glory of the actor has departed and he becomes a tradition.

The place which John McCullough won for himself in the affections of his admiring countrymen was as conspicuous as it was unique. Great-hearted himself, he was naturally beloved in great-hearted America. Nearly nine years have passed since his noble spirit freed itself from its mortal tenement, but time has only served to fan the flame of love in the souls of those who knew him.

The career of John McCullough, from the time when he was a poor, friendless, unlettered boy until he became one of the foremost tragedians of the age, was so marvelous a character that it commanded respect and admiration. His hosts of admirers are so familiar with his great achievements that no word of mine is needed to refresh their memories. I have been asked to write of the shadowed phase of this wonderful man's career; of those dread days which led up to the end.

John McCullough was a player of tragedies, but his own life culminated in a tragedy which, though bloodless, was more awful in its character than any he portrayed. A tragedy wherein a human body is sacrificed is a horrible spectacle to contemplate.

Poor McCullough's sacrifice was still more ghastly, for his was a tragedy of mind. Insanity claimed him as its victim, touching him at first in so light and almost playful a fashion that it could hardly be regarded seriously, but continuing in a more assertive manner to clutch the unfortunate actor in its spectral grasp until finally his sturdy intellect tottered and fell from its throne.

It was a sight that compelled a nation to shed tears of sympathy; but to us whose fortune it was to be near this great and good man it was an event so intensely pitiful that it will never be forgotten.

BEHOLD THE BOLERO BODICE.

It is a Boon to the Woman Whose Wardrobe is Limited.

The plain bolero jacket that has been so much in evidence for the past two seasons still holds sway, but a later novelty comes to us from Paris in the form of the bolero bodice.

This is tight-fitting, and suitable for festive occasions. The immense revers end in long tabs, that have a stole effect. These fall three-quarters of the length of the skirt and are caught on the bodice with a large buckle. The full puff of the sleeve ends at the elbow, from which point to the wrist it is tight-fitting.

The design shows a handsome plain cloth skirt, combined with a bolero bodice of black velvet. The revers open over a vest of cloth matching

the skirt, and are lined with a shimmering silk of a golden tint to match the gilt buckle clasping the tabs. The silk lining extends about a quarter of an inch beyond the edge of the revers and tabs.

This bodice will be appreciated by the woman who is compelled to limit the number of her dresses. It may be worn with various skirts, with a vest to match, or for evening wear a vest of chiffon matching in tint the skirt or the silk lining of the revers will be found effective. With this vest a crinkled collar finished at the sides with fluffy rosettes gives an added charm. The collar may be of black velvet or chiffon.

A Lesson in Natural History.

Professor of Natural Science—"Nature, my dear young ladies, while tranquil to contemplate, teems with warriors. The animal creation is well armed for defense. Behold this apparently feeble insect. If a dangerous adversary should approach, it has in reserve an acrid and corrosive fluid, by discharging which it genes its enemies."

A titter of incredulity from the young ladies.

"Here," continued the professor, discreetly ignoring the titter, "note the inferiority of the vegetable kingdom. Plants cannot defend themselves from depredations. They are continual prey for the animal world. Insects make them depositories for their eggs; birds take without leave their branches in nesting time; bees force them to yield up their sweets."

"Ah, but professor, pardon me," says one of the young ladies.

The professor, frightened by this gleam of prospective intelligence, starts perceptibly.

"If the vegetable kingdom, professor," says the young woman sweetly, "is not endowed with the means for self-defense, how is it that a flower has a pistil and shoots?"

The janitor is called and conveys the inanimate body of the professor to seclusion.

Conditionally an Heiress.

Mr. Brown—"Miss Robinson, er—will you change your name to Brown?"

Miss Robinson—"Yes."

Mr. B.—"Alice, darling! When?"

Miss R.—"When my uncle, Thomas Brown, dies. He leaves me his money on that condition."—Vogue.

Soothing, Very.

"Is your rector high church?"

'Oh, yes."

"I suppose he calls sin then, a moral obliquity?"

"Higher than that. He calls it a psychological eccentricity.—Truth.

THE WESTERN GIRL SCULLER.

Miss Mosentheim Thinks She Can Defeat Miss Ashley.

Female suffragists, like the poor, are always with us; female baseball clubs long since ceased to be attractive; female minstrel shows—when the minstrels are amateur—are new, but will soon become tiresome, says the New York Sun. But that enterprising person known as the "manager of sporting events" is ever resourceful in his search for women who will do the things that men do. After bringing out

MISS ROSE MOSENTHEIM.

women who will ride bicycles ,play ball, and "put on the gloves," he turns up smiling with two women who may be called professional scullers. One of them is Miss Tillie Ashley, of Hartford, Conn., who is called the "champion of the East," and the other is Miss Rose Mosentheim, who is called the "champion of the West." They will soon row a race near St. Louis to determine the championship of the country at large.

Miss Mosentheim is 21 years of age, weighs 131 pounds, and lives at St. Louis. She takes to the water like a duck, and has been paddling on rafts and rowing skiffs on the Mississippi nearly all her life. Statistics form a large part of the public interest in an athlete. Miss Mosenthelm weighs 131 pounds, but will reduce to 125 pounds for the race, which will take place next month. She is 5 feet 5 inches in height, and her arm measures 11½ inches around the biceps. The sculler's success depends largely upon the leg power, which draws him along the sliding seat. Miss Mosenthelm's legs are strong and muscular, and she easily rows 34 strokes to the minute.

In describing her style of rowing, she says that she uses the regular professional stroke easily and steadily, and

MISS MOSENTHEIM IN HER SCULL.

never becomes rattled or excited. She slides as far forward as possible on the seat, and pushes the oars through the water with her legs and back, using her arms as guides.

She does not believe in hard training, and, though she has never rowed a professional race, her preparation will consist only of dieting and hard work with the sculls. Like the modern prizefighter in training she will eat rare meats and drink nothing but tea. She practices daily in a heavy cedar shell, 31½ feet in length and weighing 50 pounds. She will race in a shell lighter by fifteen pounds.

St. Louis was once a gathering place for old-time scullers, and the few that are left there take an active interest in Miss Mosentheim's work. They line along the river daily and coach her as she twirls the blades over the practicing course. It is said that but few of the crack amateurs of the St. Louis boating clubs can beat her in a three-mile race. When practicing, Miss Mosentheim wears a blue skirt, a blue blouse and a white yachting cap. She will discard the skirt on the day of the race, and will wear tights. She readily agrees with the dress reformers that skirts are a nuisance when a woman has a man's work to do. In order that her arms may have full play, she will wear a sleeveless blouse. It is probable that Miss Mosentheim will row in the cedar shell in which John Teemer won many victories. She is a trifle superstitious, and insists upon wearing blue clothes, whether rowing or on shore. She says that blue brings luck. She is, of course, very confident that she will defeat Miss Ashley. All contestants have to be confident. Miss Ashley, however, has an advantage of thirteen pounds in weight, if weight may be considered an advantage. Moreover, Miss Ashley is said to have a stroke of 36 strokes to the minute. Miss Mosentheim does not believe this. She says that Gaudaur, in his palmiest days, could only row 36 to the minute, and she does not think that the woman champion of the East is as fast as the old St. Louis champion.

Every champion must be "brought out" by somebody. The somebody in this instance is Ferdinand Koenig, the champion amateur oarsman of America. He saw both young women row, and decided that Miss Mosentheim could win. He became her backer, and if she wins he will take her to Australia, a country that has produced many champion oarsmen. He believes that, through the efforts of these young women, sculling may again rise from the hippodroming methods of recent champions, and again become a popular sport in this country.

SIMPLE STYLES FOR GIRLS.

The Millinery Caricatures of the Season Are Not for Them.

Here is a dainty hat for a young girl. It is a flat shape of light felt, with a low crown and flaring brim.

Its color is one of the new blue shades. It is trimmed about the crown with a band of velvet, laid in folds, of a color matching the felt.

Just in the front are two large rosettes of white velvet ribbon. These support two white wings that give a light, graceful look. At the back of the crown is another rosette, and still another is placed underneath the brim at the back.

Children's hats are shown in all sorts of fancy shapes and colors, but the most favored are the simple styles daintily but plainly trimmed.

A Famous Mathematician.

"The gentleman you see pacing up and down yonder as if he were mentally deranged is Schmidt, the famous accountant." "What is the matter with him?" "He was trying yesterday to unravel the complications of his wife's housekeeping book."—Handelszeitung.

Our Serial Story.

Copyright, 1894.

THE SWORD OF FATE

By HENRY HERMAN,

Author of "Through Golden Fire," "Scarlet Fortune," "His Angel," "Eagle Joe," "For Old Virginia," "The Great Beckleswaithe Mystery," &c.

CHAPTER XXV.

Huncoat returned to Tavistock in the afternoon and made inquiries at various solicitors' offices about the course that would be taken by the authorities in reference to Ralph.

The information he received was delightfully contradictory.

"The verdict against Ralph Usselby is the same as if he had been acquitted on the ground of insanity," said one legal luminary. "He can not be tried twice for the same offense, and they cannot keep him in custody if he is sane.

"Ditto, ditto," said another, with the variation that in his opinion the Home Office authorities could keep Ralph Usselby in custody as long as they liked, and that the matter of his present sanity had nothing to do with the case.

"My dear Mr. Huncoat, I am sorry to have to contradict two such authorities as Mr. So-and-So and Mr. So-and-So," said Light of Legal Lore number three. "Mr. Ralph Usselby has never been well tried. The substance of the indictment or inquisition has not been stated to him to his comprehension. He has not pleaded. The jury found that he could not understand the proceedings, and gave a verdict accordingly, and I have no doubt whatever that he has the right of having his case reconsidered by a new jury."

"The privileges seems to have its disadvantages," said Huncoat, "for if a new jury try and convict him he may be hanged, mayn't he? If he allows the case to stand as it is, he'll escape that at any rate."

Thereupon Mr. Light of Legal Lore scratched himself behind the ear and admitted that his view of the case had its disadvantages. And Huncoat went home quite as much in the dark about the rights and wrongs of the matter as the three legal luminaries whom he had consulted, their conclusive opinions notwithstanding.

One thing was clear to him, that the chances were for Ralph's favor, and upon that supposition, as a shrewd man of business, he had to act.

And as he thought over the matter it struck him that Grace would be pleased and be grateful to him for anything he might do to further the fortunes of Ralph Usselby's family. He was sick and tired of the selfish boor who was ungrateful enough not to appreciate the many gifts doled out to him out of another man's property.

Mark, he thought ought to have been eternally grateful to him, and Mark was not at all grateful.

Huncoat was the kind of man who does not allow the grass to grow under his feet, therefore, on his return from Tavistock he sat himself down and wrote the following letter to Grace:

"I doubt not that these lines will surprise you as coming from Mr. Mark Usselby's manager, and one who receives his salary at Mr. Mark Usselby's hands. I am employed by Mr. Mark Usselby, and owe my duty to him. But there is a point at which duty to an employer ceases and conscience will make itself heard.

"For weeks past I have been compelled to hand over to Mr. Mark Usselby considerable sums of money, which, as I am informed, and truly believe, he has gambled away on the Stock Exchange. It was of course not my business to inquire how Mr. Mark Usselby used these moneys, but my heart has bled at the thought that this unchristian old gentleman was wantonly wasting the property which he was appointed to protect.

"The right of protest is not mine, and I know to my sorrow that Mr. Frank Usselby has not the right to interfere.

"But surely, some means may be found to stop Mr. Mark Usselby on his course of wicked injury to the estate, such as a petition to the court, say by yourself. I shall be most happy, my dear Miss Repton, to give my evidence and produce all documents in my possession for the purpose of proving that Mr. Mark Usselby is not a fit person to remain trustee of the estate.

"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you choose, and you will find me prepared to substantiate my statements.—I remain, my dear Miss Repton.

"Yours very truly,

"DANIEL HUNCOAT."

It was evening when he dispatched that letter, having written and re-written it some three or four times before the epistle was to his liking. Then he jumped on his horse and rode to the Grange.

He found poor Nellie in sore distress. Mark had, of course, not returned, and Nellie was racked by the fear that some untoward accident had happened to her father.

"I am sure he would not go away for good without telling me," she asserted between her sobs. "There was no reason why he should do so, and he has nowhere to go to."

Mr. Huncoat thought otherwise. The little black bag directed him on the right track, and the memory of the previous evening's dispute helped him.

"He has gone up to London, my dear Miss Usselby," he said. "Of that you may be sure, and I shall have to be very angry with him if he has gone."

Nellie looked at Huncoat with frightened eyes.

"Surely you would not hurt my father," she gasped.

Huncoat vowed he would do nothing which could distress the young lady, and set his wits to work to disguise himself as a consoling angel in trousers.

He pulled Nellie on to the sofa by his side. The handkerchief was still wandering at frequent intervals to her eyes, and she gently removed her hand, whilst the right arm crept around the girl's waist, and she—overborne by her momentary grief—resisted him not.

Anybody who might have heard Huncoat that night would have expected little wings to sprout from his back.

Nellie, comforted by the promise that he would the first thing in the morning search the country for the strayed sheep, and set the telegraph in motion east and west, and south and north, to bring the truant back, and that when the prodigal should return home the fatted calf should be slaughtered, soon felt warmer in her little heart, and by-and-by her head sank down upon Mr. Huncoat's manly chest, and rested there in such cheering comfort as she had never before known.

In that position, with his face looking down upon hers, a kiss was a natural consequence. Any girl of common sense and ordinary knowledge of life would have expected it.

Nellie did not expect it, but when it came accepted it as something by no means to be protested against.

Huncoat was not the man to let an opportunity slip past him.

He asked Nellie whether or not she were prepared to wander forth into the ways and by-paths of the world by his side, and whether she would trust him sufficiently to fly from her father in case unexpected obstacles should present themselves.

Nellie, rocked on the pillow of her present joy, and—I must say it—with the thought of her victory over rivaling Grace spurring her on, said that she would go to the end of the world with the man she loved.

"Will you confide in me implicitly, then?" asked Huncoat. "Will you go wherever I ask you to go, and whenever I ask you to go?"

And Nellie nodded assent.

Don't judge her too harshly. Pity her lonliness. Good women fail into a trap more easily than those more schooled in the world's wickedness. Their goodness makes them more helpless.

Huncoat went home that night in a state of high glee. Matters were shaping themselves surprisingly to his advantage. Mr. Mark was playing directly into his hands and giving him cause to grind him under his heel.

The next morning he received Macintosh's telegram. He had fully expected something of the kind, and immediately replied: "Coming up midday express. Meet me Inns Court, eight."

Shortly after half-past six that evening he arrived at Paddington. He immediately drove to the Inns of Court Hotel, and dressed himself, partook of a hearty dinner, washed down by half a bottle of excellent Burgundy, and then sat himself down in the covered hall in the company of a very fine cigar.

In the meantime various incidents had happened—all of them of great interest to Daniel Huncoat, Esq.

Mr. Abel Bawlvinder was an artful old gentleman, and, when the first moments of his surprise were over, took in the situation at a glance.

He was perfectly willing to join forces with Mr. Mark Usselby, and he was ready to receive any assistance that Mr. Mark Usselby could render him in squeezing Messrs. Macintosh, Huncoat and Company.

The only possible result of pressure thus jointly exercised would be a little shower of sovereigns for sovereignless Mr. Bawlinder.

But Mr. Bawlvinder was not at all ready to help Mr. Mark Usselby to apply the same method of persuasion against Messrs. Macintosh, Huncoat, and Company. Mr. Abel Bawlinder took no interest of any kind in Mr. Mark Usselby's welfare or fortunes, and he had heard enough about that gentleman's idiosyncrasies to expect as much gratitude from him as he might from a canary.

Added to this, Mr. Abel Bawlinder had good reason to believe that in the end Messrs. Macintosh, Huncoat and Company would be more likely to be profitable associates than Mr. Mark Usselby.

Mr. Bawlinder's wily mind was speedily made up. He would use Mark after the fashion of the famous, or rather infamous, monkey who so badly treated the poor cat.

Therefore, after he had stared at Mark for the space of half a minute or so, he exclaimed:

"Well; of all the surprises! Who would have thought of seeing you in London?"

"I am in London," Mark replied, "and what is more, I mean to make my presence felt. Tell me, will you help me?—or rather, will you help yourself?"

Mr. Bawlinder held out a lean, skinny, and not over clean hand, the nails of which wore mourning bands, probably for his long-lost honesty.

"Agreed!" he exclaimed. And Mark gripped the outstretched hand and shook it with such weak heartiness as was his habit.

Mr. Bawlinder asked whether the compact was not to be sealed by a glass of something warming?

"I can show you a place," he said, "where they sell as fine a glass of tawny port as you can wish to drink, and a big one, too, for tenpence."

Mark deemed the price excessive,but under the peculiar circumstances consented to an expenditure of twenty pence.

Mr. Bawlinder had a double purpose in view when he conceived the plan of taking his new ally to the wine bar at the bottom of Friday street. He knew that Mr. Macintosh had the entree to the priavte parlor of the place, and from that private parlor he could see anyone in the bar without being seen in his turn. It would be advantageous to let Mr. Macintosh see Messrs. Bawlinder and Mark Usselby in company.

It was nigh on 2 o'clock, and Bawlinder knew that nearly every day about that time Mr. Macintosh was comfortably enscounced in that private parlor, munching sandwiches and sipping his pint of champagne.

He entered the bar with the air of a conquering hero. The port was brought and paid for, and Mark consented that it was good port, if dear.

Mr. Bawlinder, glass in hand, had been peering from time to time at a corner where a curtain obscured the glazed portion of a door. His sight was keen, and he had observed a slight movement in the red curtains, and a portion of a bearded face, which he immediately recognized as part of Mr. Macintosh's anatomy.

That satisfied him for a moment, and as the occupation of drinking port and at the same time confounding Mr. Macintosh was a pleasurable one, he decided to continue it.

"I can't allow you to pay for my wine," he said, "without standing a couple of glasses in return. We will call for two more glasses, and of ccurse you won't mind advancing the small amount. We shall both have plenty of money to-morrow," he said, "won't we?"

A slap on Mr. Mark Usselby's weak back emphasized the speech.

Mark was afraid to refuse so small a favor to his new confederate, though it was gall to him to lend money. He could not conceive the possession of money for any other purpose than expenditure upon himself.

Two more glasses were ordered and paid for by Mark.

Mr. Bawlinder had barely finished his wine when the barmaid called him aside in a whisper and handed him a little scrap of paper.

On that scrap Mr. Macintosh had written in pencil.

"Come to my office in half an hour without fail. Get M. U.'s address. You shall have what you ask for."

Mr. Bawlinder smiled complacently as he read the little missive, tore the paper into numberless fragments and turned to his companion.

"I hope you'll excuse me

ball, and again ushered him into the little square, bare room.

"Mr. Macintosh will see you directly," he said. "He's got a gentleman with him just now."

Mr. Macintosh did not see Mark directly. He kept him waiting for well-nigh an hour. The copy of the "Times" which constituted part of the furniture of the room was a venerable one, and when Mark had read about six columns of antiquated news he discovered the imposture with disturbed equanimity.

He poked his head out of the door again, and was about to wander forth in search of more cheerful localities, when his progress was arrested by the overgrown lad.

"And what do you want, please, sir?" asked the boy.

Mark replied that Mr. Macintosh's society was his desideratum.

Whereupon the boy answered.

"He's got a gentleman with him. He'll see you directly."

"But I've been waiting an hour," remonstrated Mark impatiently, and was rewarded by the opening of the door at the end of the passage, and a sight of the lawyer's round, bearded face.

"How do you do, Mr. Usselby?" said the wily solicitor, holding out his hand. "Pray come in."

Mark entered, and found himself not only face to face with Mr. Macintosh, but with Mr. Daniel Huncoat.

The discovery so disconcerted Mark that for a moment he stumbled and fell over a waste paper basket.

Macintosh smilingly pointed to a chair, and Mark seated himself as comfortably as any worm might have done on a hook.

Huncoat's face was hard. Mark noticed that. He noticed the lips tightly pressed together, and the savage look, and regretted having come to London. But he was not to be vanquished by a look.

"You called yesterday," said Mr. Macintosh, "and anticipating that you would prefer to see me and Mr. Huncoat together, I telegraphed for him. What can we do for you?"

The preamble was not unpromising. Mark imagined that perhaps after all good fortune might be behind it. But it was one thing to charge Mr. Huncoat with rascality behind his back, and another thing to attempt the assault on his honor in his presence.

At this moment a seemingly brilliant idea flashed across Mark's crafty mind. Huncoat was there, and Macintosh was there, but Bawlinder was not. And who knew but that the name of Bawlinder might still be a power to conjure with.

"I want you, if you please," said Mark, "to give a share in the Rosemary mine, or its equivalent in money."

Whereupon Mr. Macintosh exclaimed, "So!"

Huncoat pressed his arms over his chest and stared silently.

"And why do you claim a share in the Rosemary?" Macintosh asked after a pause. "You sold it to Mr. Bawlinder."

"Mr. Bawlinder says," was Mark's return thrust, "that the whole matter of the sale was a conspiracy between Mr. Huncoat, yourself, and another person."

And again Macintosh exclaimed, "So!"

Mark began to feel creepy about the back, and he thought he must have eaten something that had disagreed with him, when at last Huncoat said very quietly.

"You say, Mr. Usselby, that Mr. Bawlinder told you this?"

"Quite so," was the answer.

"Very well," responded Huncoat, without emotion. "Will you please call Bawlinder, Mr. Macintosh?"

To Mark's intense horror and amazement, a person resembling the Mr. Bawlinger whom he had met yesterday in height and figure, but differing in every particle of dress, manner, and appearance, stepped from an inner door.

Mark stared at the gaudy being, and Mickintosh, noticing his surprise, said,

"This is Mr. Bawlinger."

Then turning to the latter, he said:

"Bawlinder, this gentleman tells us that you have said that the matter of the Rosemary mine was a conspiracy."

"I said that!" exclaimed Bawlinger, with well-assumed astonishment, "To whom?"

"To this gentleman, to Mr. Mark Usselby."

Mr Bawlinder shrugged a lean shoulder.

"The gentleman is mistaken," he said quietly.

"When did I say that?" he asked Mark.

"You said so yesterday in the restaurant in Walbrook," was Mark's answer. "You were dressed differently, but I recognize you perfectly."

Bawlinder lifted his eyes to Heaven, an solemnly shook his head.

"I'm very sorry for you," he said. "But how can a man imagine such a thing and think it actually happened?"

Mark jumped up.

"Do you mean to tell me, sir, that you had not conversation with me yesterday?"

"My dear sir," returned Bawlinder, "I was perfectly sober yesterday—were you?"

"You are a rascal," howled Mark, "a wicked, lying, miserable rascal."

"If you repeat that," said Bawlinder, "I shall feel insulted, and my friend, Mr. Macintosh, will, I am sure, protect me if I call upon him."

How matters would have turned nobody might have known, had not Huncoat interfered.

"I think, Mr. Bawlinder," he said, "that we can do without you for the present. If Mr. Mark Ussilby wishes to continue this totally private conversation between you, he can call at your office."

"And now, Mr. Usselby," said the mining agent, when his confederate had left the room, "you have had your say, I'm going to have mine. I did not expect you to behave honorably to me, but I did think you would be prompted by common decency. I pitied you, and influenced by that feeling, I stood calmly by whilst you squandered the property you were appointed to administrate, whilst you robbed—barefacedly robbed—your helpless brother. But I'm going to protect your connection with the estate, the whole story of your gamblings and pilferings shall be laid before the court, and before four and twenty hours are over your head, you will no longer be able to gamble away money which does not belong to you."

Mark was standing there with white face and gasping mouth. The rage which had posessed him was burning so deep down in his heart that he barely felt it.

Huncoat opened the door and called to the lad.

"Show that gentleman the door!"

And before he knew it, Mark found himself going down the stairs, dazed, limp, and cold.

(To be continued.)

AT LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

Senator Mills—"Maine and Vermont"—President Cleveland—"Lamont? He's just gone out fishing."

Mills—I was about to say that Vermont and Maine"—

Cleveland—"Rain? It hasn't rained here for three months."

M.—"You don't understand me. The tide"—

C.—"Gadzooks, Mills! There's no tide to amount to anything on this coast."

M.—"Mr. Cleveland, I want to speak of the political wave"—

C.—Not a ripple. The bay is as smooth as a goose-pond in July."

M.—"Let me talk a minute. I'd like to know whether you are quite"—

C.—"Haven't had a bite for four days. Not even the minnows nibble."

M.—"Hold, hold, hold! What is your view of the late"—

C.—"Bait? Worms—worms are the best bait, every time."

M.—"My dear sir, have you any opinion to pass"—

C.—"Bass, man! Bass! D—n it, there are no bass in these waters."

M.—"Elections! Elections! Vermont! Maine?"

C.—"Zounds! B-a-h!! I say, Mills, CAN YOU HOLD TEXAS?"

(The President's hot breath melted the microphone.)—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Hints as to the Baby.

The baby too often suffers because it is the helpless victim from the mistaken kindness of loving parents. The greatest mistake of the parents is, that they never let baby alone. He gets too much handling, too many kisses, too little real care. Put him on his stomach to sleep. Do you know why? It rests his spine. It rests grown people quite as much. Keep him dry everywhere, not forgetting his bib. Keep him out of the hot sun in summer and cold wind in winter, but this does not mean from all out-door air. Give him plenty of air, he will thrive on it.—Womankind.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Mare Has Piles.

M. H. L., Indiana: This trouble is rare. Yet it is at times quite observable after straining in case of dysentery, or it may be due to constipation, irritation or injuries. You are advised to bathe the part with warm water and afterward apply warm sheeps tallow. Sometimes piles will disappear if bathed with equal parts of glycerite and laudanum. For two or three weeks give no corn, and if the bowels become constipated, the food should be of a kind easily digested, and 1 1-2 pints of raw linseed oil may be given.

Opthalmia in Colt.

T. D. McD., Nebraska: The eye of your colt no doubt was involved in the injury of the eyelid, although it did not manifest itself at once. As the lachrymal apparatus may be obstructed. Feed warm mashes of wheat bran from a nose bag. The relaxing effects of the vapor may open the duct. Sponge the nose and face with warm water. Apply to the film on the eye, with a soft feather, nitrate of silver, 2 grains; distilled water, 1 oz. This should be used until all inflammation has subsided. Be careful to keep the bedding in the colt's stall free from urine, as the ammonia in it is a cause alone of ophthalmia. You do not say how old your colt is, therefore cannot give proper amount for internal dose. For a full grown animal, the following powders should be given night and morning on the tongue: Pulverized colchicum, 1 1-2 ozs.; saltpetre, 2 ozs. Divide into 12 powders.

Cream Has Strong Odor, Thick and Gluey.

E. G., Illinois: Bitter or ropy milk or cream is usually the result of disordered blood, or of improper food. The trouble with your cream is very likely too much alkalinity. The best thing for this, as has been heretofore stated, is to administer 1 lb. sulphate of magnesia in a quart of warm water, by means of a drenching horn. After this has operated, give for two weeks, every day, a dose of 1 oz. hyposulphite of soda. It will be taken readily when powdered and sprinkled on scalded bran or cut feed. See that the bedding in her stall is always free from urine and examine the hay she eats for noxious weeds. Any fodder that has must should be discarded.

Horse Has Indigestion.

G. J. R., Montana: Your horse is suffering from indigestion. Give 16 ozs. raw linseed oil. After this operates, give this twice daily for four days: Bicarbonate of soda, 1-2 oz.; powdered gentian, 1-2 oz.; nux vomica, 15 grains. After this give for a week two drachms bicorbonate of soda in drinking water three times a day before meals and two drachms dilute muriatic acid in a few go-downs of water after meals. The animal should be fed at regular hours, as irregular feeding is a cause of indigestion. The horse should be carefully groomed, keeping his coat free from dust. His bedding should be ample. Be careful not to overfeed him, so as to cause distention of the stomach. His food should be moderate in quantity, but at the same time nutritious.

Does Wheat Turn to Chess?

P. G., Coldwater: Your question to C. W. E., of Tennessee, "If cheat, or chess, is not related to wheat and is a distinct cereal, how does it always grow in the furrows where the wheat is drilled, and why does it not grow every year?" may be readily answered: Chess requires much moisture to induce it to germinate. The seeds will remain dormant for a long time, and when plowing is done, the rain has an opportunity to work upon the thick hull, or glume, starting the seed into active life. The reason it does not grow every year is because in certain seasons the precipitation of rain is not sufficient to arouse the chess from its dormant condition. Wheat may be modified by soil, climate and culture, and red wheats may change into white ones; but it will at all times be wheat. Chess will never change its character in any way. Because whole fields gave promise of a heavy crop of wheat, and when headed out there was no wheat at all, was no evidence that wheat had been transformed into chess.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To Prevent Damage From the Army Worm.

Prof. E. S. Goff, horticulturist at the Wisconsin Experiment Station, writes under the above head as follows:

Destructive outbreaks of the army worm (Leucania unipuncta) are reported from several localities in Wisconsin. Such outbreaks are of quite irregular occurrence, and usually follow dry seasons. The worms (larvae) are usually to be found in grass fields in summer in greater or less numbers but their presence is not detected by the farmer unless, owing to specially favorable conditions for multiplication they become sufficiently numerous to cause damage. When the numbers of the worms in a given locality become so great that their natural food supply is exhausted, they travel en masse to fresh fields. They eat the grasses, oats, rye, sorghum, corn and wheat, but seldom devour any part but the fresh leaves. In times of unusual abundance of the worms, clover, peas, beans, onions and other vegetables are sometimes attacked.

Remedies.—The worms may be prevented from passing from one field to another by making a ditch six or eight inches deep, of which the side toward the field to be protected is dug under a little so that the worms can not climb it. They will collect in this ditch and may be destroyed by burning straw over them. Along this ditch on the side toward the field to be protected, sprinkle plaster, with which Paris green has been mixed at the rate of one pound to one hundred, on the grass to destroy any worms that may happen to pass the ditch.

Fence boards fastened on edge so as to slope slightly away from the field to be protected and having the upper edge smeared with coal tar, have also been used successfully. Hogs, chickens and turkeys are fond of the worm and are sometimes useful in destroying them.

It Is Foolish to Let It Waste.

The Rural New Yorker says: After working hard all summer to grow a crop, it's foolish to let it waste, or to lose a part by neglecting to harvest it on time. Potatoes are reported as a very light crop, and good prices are now being paid at country shipping points. They should be dug as soon as the skin sets, dried perfectly and stored in a cellar where the temperature can be kept uniform. Full rain and cooler weather favor the germination of rot germs, and make it harder work to dry them. The earlier the crop is dug the better will be the color. Every time a pile of tubers is moved it will sweat and lose weight. Sell direct from the field if you intend to dispose of them before January 1. The added weight of soil and moisture will make up for any ordinary rise in price.

Green Food for Pigs.

Prof. S. B. Thompson, of the Nebraska Agricultural College, has been testing the relative value of green food for pigs and gives it as his opinion that green food makes thrifter and larger hogs. Farmers who raise many pigs and feed them exclusively on Indian corn know that some of the shotes will cease to grow at an early age, begin to lay on fat, and never reach the size of good merchantable hogs. This tendency to fatten prematurely at the expense of bone growth is not seen to any extent in grass-fed hogs. A pig fed on bulky green food will develop a larger stomach than one fed on concentrated material like corn, and when it comes to fattening this enlarged capacity will enable the animal to eat and digest more corn and thus lay on flesh more quickly than the other and be a more profitable hog to grow for market.

Potatoes for Cows.

The Veterinary School of Lyons, France, has been making some experiments in the use of potatoes for feeding dairy cows. The results are summarized as follows:

Dairy cows, when deprived of all other nourishment than potatoes (which should be given raw and cut) will consume per day an average of 7 per cent. of their live weight. Under the influence of this exclusive regimen there was an increase in the quantity of milk and a notable loss in live weight; this result was very clear and remarkable. The ejections, which were soft ish and whitish, contained some grains of undigested fecula, and no sugar was found in the urine. Cooked potatoes were more readily taken by the cattle, but when they were given alone, and every other form of nourishment was excluded, rumination was affected or stopped, and digestion was hindered. The use of cooked potatoes could not, therefore, be persisted in. Whether they are raw or cooked, potatoes should be mixed with some other food to constitute a convenient ration, both from the double point of view of milk production and for fattening purposes. This mixture of rations is also favorable to the mechanical and chemical acts of digestion.

From observations on a lot of dairy cows fed with a ration of which potatoes formed the half of the total dry matter, and on another lot where they only formed 22 per cent., it was fully recognized that the first and larger quantity was clearly preferable to the second or smaller. From other experiments it appeared that raw potatoes favored the production of milk while an equal quantity which had been cooked fattened and increased the weight of the animals. Under the influence of a ration of which cooked potatoes formed the basis, the amount of sugar in the milk was found to rise, but the increase did not continue when the ration was changed.

An analysis was made weekly during nearly four months of (1) the milk of eight cows whose ration contained about 44 pounds of potatoes and (2) of another lot to which 22 pounds had been given. In the first case there was a decrease of density of the proportion of dry extract and caseine, and in the second an increase of butter and mineral matters. The practical use of these experiments on the introduction of the potato into the ration of dairy cattle will be regulated by the fact of the milk being sold off the farm or used for butter or cheese making.

The Various Uses of Tar.

Poultry raisers seem to have failed to learn the value of tar. It is valuable in many ways, says C. W. Norris in the Epitomist. I am led to believe that to tar the fence around the poultry house, instead of whitewashing, will be much better. It will contribute largely to the durability of the wood, protecting it from storm and time. It is in the poultry house that the value of tar is the greatest, for it conduces greatly toward healthfulness. When cholera makes its appearance, we would advise, first, a thorough cleaning of the house, next, an application of tar on all the joints, cracks and crevices and the inside of the building, and then plenty of fresh whitewash properly applied. The tar absorbs or drives away the taint of disease, and makes the premises wholesome. The smell is not offensive, in fact many people like it, and it is directly opposite to unhealthy. To vermin, lice, etc., the smell of tar is very repulsive, and but few will remain after you have tarred the house. A neighbor of ours was once troubled with chicken cholera, and by adopting the above, in connection with removing affected fowls, he soon put a stop to its ravages. A small lump of tar in the drinking water supplied to the fowls will be found beneficial. It is also very beneficial to the human system in case of consumption, bronchitis and severe colds.

Testing Milk.

A correspondent of Home and Farm says: While I have all along been adverse to the use of a Babcok tester on the farm, at the same time it is only fair to state that good reliable results in testing can be reached by simply weighing the milk and figuring out the result. For instance, Jerseys should give milk rich enough to make a pound of butter from seventeen pounds of milk. This means the mixed milk of a herd where the cows are in all stages of lactation, fresh and drying off. Native cows should approximate 22 pounds of milk to the pound of butter. All of this again means that the milk is handled with skill and care. If your cows cannot do as well as here proposed you can make up your mind to one of two conclusions, either that you have poor cows or your method of handling the milk is faulty. A good cow should yield not less than 5,000 pounds of milk a year, whether kept for butter making or milk selling.

Celery Cultivation.

Celery planted in rows or beds will need frequent cultivation. The cultivator run between the rows and the use of the pronged hoe between the plants will be all the cultivation needed. This work should be done once a week. Do not allow the ground to crust over. When the weather is hot and dry it will form a thick, hard crust, which will stop all growth.

Celery planted in beds will require still greater care. The narrow steel hoe or the narrow celery rake will do rapid and first-class work in the hands of a competent man. Celery requires a large amount of moisture, and one way to get it is by frequent cultivation; the next is by giving the beds a generous watering. When the plants need water give an abundance. Water in the cool of the evening. A hose attached to a barrel drawn by a horse will quickly put it on without much loss of water. When the small beds are to be watered, a watering can will be all that is needed. In the editor's experience, watering once a week is enough.

The long, green celery worm that feeds on the leaves should be cut in two with a pair of clippers. In the dry season they become very numerous, and will seriously injure the plants if not taken in time. The celery should not be earthed up during hot weather. Keep the soil loose and the plants growing. The middle of September is plenty early enough to give the first earthing up. The self-blanching celery will need the earth drawn up to the plants about the 10th of September. This celery comes into market in the early fall. It is quite delicate, and is hard to keep after it is once bleached.—Baltimore American.

Poultry Yards and Runs.

Beginners are always uncertain as to the space required for their flocks, and, generally speaking, the fact with numerous failures because they attempt to raise too large a number of birds in limited quarters, overcrowding being a widespread evil. On that subject of "How Much Land?" the Poultry World says: If only a small flock of birds are to be kept, but little space is absolutely needed for their accommodations. If large numbers are to be tried—with a view to growing fouls and eggs for marketing uses—of course much larger space is required and a multiplied number of fowl houses also, inasmuch as in no case should a flock exceed 30 to 40 birds in one yard to be bred successfully.

It is much the better plan, however great or small the numbers may be, that the birds have a good free range outside of the house limits. Where this ample roaming space cannot be allowed them, the numbers kept together should not be over 15 to 25 in a yard—say 15 or 20 feet by 12—at the very least. Here if well fed and kept cleanly, a score of birds will prosper ordinarily in a satisfactory way. If one desires to keep more than one breed and wishes to keep them in their purity, the space named ought to be accorded to each variety, which should always be kept apart from the others the year round. A hen can take a great many steps and do a vast deal of scratching on a moderate space of ground, and the sooner people learn that they cannot raise the grass for forage or the insects to supply animal food in their poultry yards the sooner will many begin to accomplish good results who are now making failures in the business. So when you have put your poultry into the best house and yard possible to provide for them remember anything they need to eat must be supplied, or disaster will be the crowning result of all your efforts.

Amateurs ask how many hens may be kept on a half acre of ground, as though the poultry yard was to support the fowls in the sense that a sheep pasture supports the sheep. But this is not so. The yard is simply a place for exercise, air and sun, like the playground of a school. There is little to be found, even in a large yard, that fowls can eat, and a large yard is about on a par with a small one in this respect. Fifteen or twenty fowls will soon kill the grass of the better species suitable for their eating in a yard containing one-eighth of an acre, and a flock twice as large will eradicate all but the coarser grasses upon a quarter of an acre, if they are kept confined in an inclosure of that size. As for insect forage in a poultry yard, it is very seldom that a cricket or grasshopper is caught by the fowls in their runs. Where the range includes as much land as they choose to travel over the case is different, but do not expect that a poultry yard of any ordinary size will supply forage for your fowls.

A Distinguished Bostonian In Ohio and Indiana.

That signally successful specialist, Dr. R. C. Flower, of Boston, will be a welcome visitor to the above states and can be consulted as follows:

Steubenville, Ohio, Imperial Hotel, Monday, Oct. 8

Columbus, Ohio, Neil House, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

Springfield, Ohio, Arcade Hotel, Wednesday, October 10.

Dayton, Ohio, Beckel House, Thursday, October 11.

Toledo, Ohio, Hotel Madison, Friday, Oct. 12.

Fort Wayne, Ind., The Randall, Saturday, Oct. 13.

Indianapolis, Ind., New Denison Hotel, Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 15 and 16.

New Albany, Ind., Windsor Hotel, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

Evansville, Ind., St. George Hotel Thursday, Oct. 18.

Terre Haute, Ind., National Hotel, Friday, Oct. 19.

Lafayette, Ind., Bramble House, Saturday, Oct. 20.

This will be glad tidings of great joy to many a so-called incurable invalid. He will undoubtedly be eagerly consulted by a goodly number of our most intelligent citizens, as has invariably been the case heretofore when he has favored this vicinity with his distinguished presence and professional acumen.

Those interested in the wonderful career of this marvelous man, who send four cents return postage stamps to the Flower Medical Co., No. 539 Columbus avenue, Boston, Mass., will receive a Photogravure Biography and a new work entitled "Dr. R. C. Flower in the Sick Room."

IN THIS VICINITY.

WILL BE RUN DOWN.

Justice to be Meted Out to a Notorious Politican Gang.

Port Clinton, O., Sept. 29.—The commissioners of Ottawa county have at last awakened to a sense of their duty. At a meeting held this week the following resolution was introduced and passed, Commissioner Dressler voting against it:

"Be it resolved by the commissioners of Ottawa county, Ohio, that the prosecuting attorney of said county be, and he is hereby directed to commence, without delay, and prosecute John H. Berleman, late county auditor, and his bondsmen, for the recovery for said county of certain fees, expenses and overcharges made by said auditor in his official capacity, as detailed in the report of the examination of said auditor's office lately made by the Hon. Chas. A. Vortriede under the authority of the auditor of state."

This is the beginning of the end of the corrupt gang in the county offices here. The Democrats tried to cover the matter up, even when it was proven that Berleman was a fee grabber. He was a member of the gang and the gang proposed to stand by him to the last. If there are any darker shades of Democracy to be found than in Ottawa county they have not been discovered.

OUTRAGE AT TIFFIN.

Levi Keller and His Family Bound, Gagged and Robbed.

Tiffin, O., Oct. 1.—Levi Keller, a wealthy farmer residing in the eastern portion of this county, was the victim of a bold gang of robbers last Saturday night. The gang, four masked men, approached Mr. Keller while he was about his barn at dusk, and with four revolvers aimed at his head he was compelled to submit to being bound. His wife was captured in the yard, and the hired hand at the house, and all three were carefully guarded.

A neighbor who came to the Keller home armed with a gun for the purpose of accompanying the hired hand on a coon hunting expedition, was relieved of his gun and also bound. All four of the prisoners were securely tied to beds in separate rooms after the robbers had ransacked the house and secured possession of about $80 and a watch belonging to each of the prisoners. The robbers then hitched up one of Keller's horses to a buggy and drove rapidly away. Mr. and Mrs. Keller succeeded in releasing themselves from the ropes which bound them and released their fellow prisoners, and the neighborhood was aroused, and by 9 o'clock a score of men were pursuing the robbers.

AFTER HIDDEN TREASURE.

Digging Up Seneca County for Gold.

Tiffin, O., Oct. 2.—Two men, who claim Goshen, Ind., as their home, have been digging on the Shannon and Tomb farms at Fort Seneca for several days in search of treasure supposed to have been hidden by Wm. Spicer, an Indian captive, or by a gang of men who robbed him more than 70 years ago. The men departed last night as mysteriously as they came, and it is not known whether they were successful in their search. Spicer, who was very wealthy, was robbed of about $7,000 in 1822. Several men were arrested for the robbery, which was the first in the history of this section, and one of them was sentenced to eighteen years in the penitentiary. Only a small portion of the stolen money was recovered, and Spicer is said to have buried all the remainder of his money. The robbers also buried their booty, and the men who have been digging for the treasure are supposed to have been informed where the robbers hid their ill-gotten wealth.

CONDITION OF CROPS

As Reported From Northwestern Ohio Counties.

Columbus, O., Oct. 2.—The state board of agriculture has made the following report of the condition of crops in Northwestern Ohio: Generally sufficient rains fell in all counties, and all growing vegetation made fine progress under moderately high temperatures for the season and abundant sunshine. Frost occurred on the 24th, 25th and 26th; that of the 25th being heavy in many places; no great damage resulted, though vines and other tender plants were killed in some localities. Wheat sowing is about completed, and the acreage is still reported smaller than usual. Corn is about all in shock, and a small crop. Cutting has been more than usually general for winter feed, and the fodder is exceptionally good. Pastures are luxuriant, and stock in good condition. Potato crop is small; rains coming too late to be of material benefit. Cabbage took a start in time, and is still doing well. Rye is being sown. Buckwheat is being cut and is not a good crop, the drouth being too severe. Apples are being picked rapidly, as they continue to fall if left on the trees; winter supply small, and of poor quality quite generally; they are small where in good condition.

MURDER NEAR DELPHOS.

A Young Man Shot Down Like a Dog.

Lima, O., Sept. 29.—Edward Burnet, of Grand Rapids, Mich., was shot and instantly killed on a Pennsylvania freight train near Delphos last night. He with four other men from Grand Rapids boarded the train to come to Lima where they had secured positions. Three other men jumped on the same car near Middlepoint town, and after lighting a candle one of them demanded money of Burnet and all three pulled their revolvers and covered him. Burnet carried a revolver, but while reaching for it was shot through the heart and expired instantly. The train was in charge of Conductor Rogers, who knew nothing of the shooting until the train reached Delphos when the authorities were notified. The murdered young man is about 26 years of age, and he and his companions were well dressed and of more than ordinary intelligence. Detective James Dempsey, of this city, was notified and is in investigating the case. Immediately after the shooting the desperadoes jumped from the train and fled.

Ohio Pensions Granted.

Reissue—David Woodard, Cedar Grove; Hocking, David Westbrook, Richmond, Union; John G. Oxer, Campbellstown, Preble; Matthias Lenhoff, National Military Home, Montgomery; Thomas J. B. Bisoch, Erie, Champaign; John McElhaney, Ada, Hardin; Peter Dolan, Dayton, Montgomery; Daniel N. Prewett, Dorsey, Belmont; Charles P. Townsend, Akron, Summit; William Spoon, Mansfield, Richland; Thomas Hunter, Holmesville, Holmes; John W. Temple, Folsom, Highland; Conrad Dollenmeyer, Madisonville, Hamilton; Linford Lyle, Bridgeport, Belmont; George Wills, Salem, Columbiana; C. T. Lawrence, Salem, Columbiana; Isaac Kester, Coltwater, Mercer; Henry Lantz, Cincinnati, Hamilton; George Stevensen, Terre Haute, Champaign; William Scott, Clyde, Sandusky; Daniel Rogers, Cleveland, Cuyahoga; Thomas J. Barlow, Kenton, Hardin; Isaac C. Johnson, Youngstown, Mahoning; William W. Stewart, Maplewood, Shelby; Charles Furstenberger, Hollowtown, Highland; Thowas J. Swank, Columbus, Franklin; Thomas Anderson, Dysons, Guernsey; William A. Ricketts, Bellefontaine, Logan; Frederic Hasler, Oxford, Butler; Henry Johns, Van Wert, Van Wert; Robert Dixon, National Military Home, Montgomery; William Hockman, Evansport, Defiance; Newton E. Gorham, Chagrin Falls, Cuyahoga; Charles Daganar, Cincinnati, Hamilton; William H. Day, Covington, Miami; Jacob D. Mizner, Montpelier, Williams; Jacob Pollard, Portsmouth, Scioto.

Re-issue—Henry Grubenhoff, Ottoville, Putnam; Rufus Scurlock, Shawnee, Perry; Henderson Reed, Youngstown, Mahoning; Samuel Stubbs, Morrow, Warren; Thomas Miller, Dayton, Montgomery; Wm. Nogle, New Middleton, Darke; Charles A. Klegin, Fremont, Sandusky; Benoni F. Robinson, Chandlersville, Muskingum.

Reissue and Increase—Hiram Tinkham, Buchtel, Athens; Edward K. Newland, Alger, Hardin; Wm. H. Sills, Newcomerstown, Tuscarawas.

Original Widows, etc.—Happy Elliott, Democracy, Knox; Frances Scott, Cincinnati, Hamilton; Catherine Defie, Cincinnati, Hamilton; Hannah Bechtel, eHrring, Allen; minor of Charles C. Tisdale, Reedtown, Seneca.

Original—Calvin L. Campbell, Fredericksburg, Wayne; George K. Halladay, Xenia, Green; James C. Leslie, Wauseon, Fulton; Fletcher D. Harman, Chillicothe, Ross; Charles C. Baker, Alliance, Stark; Elizabeth Kelly (nurse), Ada, Hardin.

Additional—Benjamin Stevens, Byerville, Guernsey.

Renewal—Asa Rathway, Wauseon, Fulton; Milton Hicks, Cardington, Morrow; William H. David, Marysville, Union.

Renewal and increase—John Masters, Businessburgh, Belmont.

Increase—Abraham H. Hadley, Wilmington, Clinton; Samuel Coss, South Charleston, Clarke.

Reissue—Edward W. Brooks, Mount Vernon, Knox; John W. Weaks, Fostoria, Seneca.

Original widows, etc.—Aithea Thompson, Tiffin, Seneca; Nancy J. Norton, Conneaut, Ashtabula; Amelia M. Seibert, Cincinnati, Hamilton; Mariah Minner, East Palestine, Columbiana.

Original—Philip Volkert, Avondale, Coshocton.

Additional—William Hamilton, Dayton, Montgomery; Samuel Cleckner, New Lisbon, Columbiana.

Renewal—Franklin Light, Celina, Mercer.

Increase—William B. Hatch, Kenton, Hardin; Michael McLaughlin, National Military Home, Montgomery; Benjamin F. Williams, Swan Creek, Gallia; William Kantner, Wapakoneta, Auglaize; Charles Colvin, Wittens, Monroe; Isaiah Morris, Youngstown, Mahoning.

Reissue—Charles E. Neuschkel, Van Wert, Van Wert; William Jackson, Youngstown, Mahoning; Samuel Maryman, Archer, Harrison.

Original widows, etc.—Esther Barrett, St. Clairville, Belmont; Lucinda Cockrahm, Farmdale, Trumbull; Calista Crippen, Charlon, Geauga; Martin A. Winings, Barnesburgh, Hamilton; Susana Tedrow, Dalton, Wayne; Henrietta Grimmiger, Cincinnati, Hamilton; Annie Kendall, Steubenville, Jefferson.

Original—Richard H. Brown, Linton, Jefferson; William B. Heal, Cincinnati, Hamilton.

Supplemental—Wellington Mohler, Zanesville, Muskingum.

Restoration and Additional—Samuel A. Tweed (deceased), Urichsville, Tuscarawas.

Renewal and Increase—Lewis H. Rogers, Sabins, Clinton.

Increase—Charles F. Kimmel, Dayton, Montgomery; Romon Lutz, Hudson, Summit; Joseph T. Harden, Williamsburg, Clermont; Samuel Diehl, Ricksville, Defiance; Oscar Kennedy, Dayton, Montgomery.

Re-issue—Hiram C. Hootman, Ricksville, Defiance.

Original Widows, etc.—Fannie Powers, Pavonia, Richland; Rebecca A. Douglas, McArthur, Clinton; minors of Darwin Prince, Minerva, Stark; Sadie Davenport, Hardin, Shelby; Isabel Wolverton, Bryan, Williams; Mary A. Young, Milo, Franklin.

Original—Miles B. Hughes, Haverhill, Scioto; Silas Albright, Wooster, Wayne.

Additional—Thomas W. Ferguson, Rainsborough, Highland.

Restoration, reissue and increase—John A. Holderfield, Locust Corner, Clermont.

Renewal—Thomas L. Davis, New Vienna, Clinton; Charles Moore, Cleveland, Cuyahoga; Harrison King, Geneva, Ashtabula; Seymour Stiles, Delaware, Delaware; Martin Beehle, Cincinnati, Hamilton; David Sipe, Carey, Wyandot; Joseph A. Green, Paulding, Paulding; Benjamin Woodward, Ankeytown, Knox.

Increase—Rufus R. Stober, Rockford, Mercer; Jacob Shireman, Fostoria, Seneca; Francis X. Dedie (deceased), Cincinnati, Hamilton.

THE WAY IS OPEN

to health and strength, if you're a nervous, delicate woman. The medicine to cure you, the tonic to build you up, is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. You can depend upon it. The makers say it will help you, or cost you nothing. They *guarantee* it.

As a safe and certain remedy for woman's ailments, nothing can compare with the "Prescription." It's an invigorating, restorative tonic, and a soothing, strengthening nervine, perfectly harmless in any condition of the female system.

It's a marvelous remedy for nervous and general debility, St. Vitus's Dance, Fainting Spells, Dizziness, Sleeplessness, and all the nervous disorders due to functional derangements. It has often, by restoring the womanly functions, cured cases of Insanity.

PIERCE'S CURE Guarantees a CURE OR MONEY RETURNED.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away.

The truthful, startling title of a book about No-to-bac, the only harmless, GUARANTEED tobacco-habit cure. If you want to quit and can't, use "No-to-bac." Braces up nicotinized nerves, eliminates nicotine poison, makes weak men gain strength, weight and vigor. Positive cure or money refunded. Book by druggist, or mailed free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Box 1613 Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind.

Question Bureau.

Rules.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of peddlers, or of firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers are free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest, and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, etc. 6.—No answers by mail.

A Correction.

In The Weekly Blade of August 23, B. F. W., Ada P. O., Ore., asked: "Does a man, because he is employed by the government, have any more privileges in holding government land than one that is not employed by the government?" Which we answered as follows:

"The homestead law says that no patent shall issue to any homestead settler, even though he be a discharged soldier, who has not resided one year after he shall have commenced his improvements; improvements to be completed six months after filing his declaratory statement."

The Fossil, Ore., Journal, in its issue of September 7, quotes our answer, and says:

As The Blade has many readers in Oregon, and quite a number of them being readers of the Journal, we take occasion to correct it on this matter. While it is plain that the Oregon government employe mentioned in the query, not having resided on the land at all, can not legally prove up, there are exceptional cases provide that in certain cases one year's residence on a homestead is not necessary, or rather obligatory, and we have a case in point right in this county where our present sheriff proved up on his homestead two weeks ago after having resided in his official capacity, almost four and a half years at the county seat, 25 miles distant from the homestead.

In support of our position we refer The Blade to the case of Alphonso E. Flint, an appeal to the Secretary of the Interior, and here append the decision of Secretary Vilas, showing, we think, a clear case of exemption:

Secretary Vilas to Commissioner Stockslager, May 13, 1888:

It appears from the record in this case that on May 12, 1879, Alphonso E. Flint filed his pre-emption declaratory statement for the n. e. 1-4 sec. 28, t. 65 n., r. 47 w., Fergus Falls land district, Minnesota, and that on February 4, 1882, he transmuted the same to homestead entry No. 6526. That on December 11, 1885, he made his final homestead proof, which was duly approved by the local officers, and final certificate No. 2878 was issued to him thereunder. That by letter "C" of your office, under date of July 3, 1888, you suspended said final certificate for the reason that the claimant has not complied with the requirement of the homestead law as to five years' continuous residence from the date of settlement. From this decision claimant appealed.

"From the final proof of claimant it appears that he established his residence on the land on May 31, 1879, and that he, with the exception of absence of his wife, resided continuously thereon until November, 1879, when he was elected to the office of county attorney for Marshall county, Minnesota, the same county in which his homestead is situated, that he thereupon removed to Warren, the county seat of said county, to attend to the duties of said office, and remained there for that purpose until February 1, 1883, when he resigned his said office and returned to his said homestead and resided continuously thereon until November, 1883, when he was elected to the office of probate judge for said county of Marshall; whereupon he again removed to the county seat of said county to attend to the duties of his said latter-mentioned office, which he was still holding at the date of making final proof; that claimant's improvements on the land consist of a frame dwelling-house 24 feet in size, and a greenhouse, and forty-five acres of breaking, valued at $300; that he has had the forty-five acres of breaking under cultivation for five years, and has raised crops thereon every season, and he swears "that it is his bona fide intention to return to his said homestead at the expiration of the term of his said office."

It would seem from the foregoing that the claimant continued the improvement and cultivation of said land from the date of settlement until the time of making said proof, notwithstanding his absences as stated, and there appears nothing in the record to impeach his good faith in the premises.

The only question to be determined, therefore, is as to whether the said absences of claimant in discharge of the duties of the public offices to which he was respectively elected, as aforesaid, worked a discontinuance of his residence on the land after it had been established as shown by his final proof.

It was held by this department in the case of Benson vs. W. P. R. R. Co. that "a public officer may, during the term of his office, actually reside at the capital, or other place required by the law for him to reside, without losing his legal residence."

The rule laid down in this case was cited in Harris vs. Radcliffe, and therein explained and acted upon as meaning "that when a bona fide settler had established a residence on the land and was afterwards called away by official duty which required his presence at the county seat, such absence would not work forfeiture of his rights."

Applying the rulings of the department in the cases cited, to the facts of the case, I think that claimant's said final certificate should be sustained, and that patent should issue to him for the land therein embraced.

The decision of your office is accordingly reversed.

Political Majorities in Congress.

W. S., Jewell, Kan.: Below is given the political complexion of the last nine Congresses:

Forty-fifth Congress—March 4, 1877, to March 3, 1879—Senate—Republicans 39, Democrats 36, Independent 1. House—Republicans

Talmage's Sermon.

THE DISSIPATION OF A SOCIAL LIFE DEGRADING.

The Brooklyn Divine's Regular Sermon Devoted to Dancing and Social Pleasures.

Rev. Dr. Talmage, who is still absent on his round-the-world tour, has selected as the subject of this week's sermon, through the press, "The Quick Feet," the text chosen being Matthew 14:6: "When Herod's birthday was kept the daughter of Herodias danced before them, and pleased Herod."

It is the anniversary of Herod's birthday. The place is lighted. The highways leading thereto are all ablaze with the pomp of invited guests. Lords, captains, merchant princes, the mighty men of the land, are coming to mingle in the festivities. The table is spread with all the luxuries that royal purveyors can gather. The guests, white-robed and anointed and perfumed, come in and sit at the table. Music! The jests evoke roars of laughter. Riddles are propounded. Repartee is indulged.

Toasts are drank. The brain is befogged. The wit rolls on into uproar and blasphemy. They are not satisfied yet. Turn on more light. Pour out more wine. Music! Sound all the trumpets. Clear the floor for a dance. Bring in Salome, the beautiful and accomplished princess. The door opens, and in bounds the dancer. The lords are enchanted. Stand back and make room for the brilliant gyrations. These men never saw such "poetry of motion."

Their soul whirls in the reel and bounds with the bounding feet. Herod forgets crown and throne and everything but the fascinations of Salome. All the magnificence of his realm is as nothing now compared with the splendor that whirls on tiptoe before him. His body sways from side to side, corresponding with the motions of the enchantress. His soul is thrilling with the pulsations of the feet and bewitched with the taking postures and attitudes more and more amazing. After a while he sits in enchanted silence looking at the flashing, leaping, bounding beauty, and as the dance closes and the tinkling cymbals cease to clap and the thunders of applause that shook the palace began to abate, the enchanted monarch swears to the princely performer: "Whatsoever thou shalt ask of me I will give it thee, to the half of my kingdom." Now, there was in person at that time a minister of the gospel by the name of John the Baptist, and he had been making a great deal of trouble by preaching some very plain and honest sermons. He had denounced the sins of the king and brought down upon him the wrath of the females of the royal household. At the instigation of her mother, Salome takes advantage of the extravagant promise of the king and says: "Bring me the head of John the Baptist on a dinner plate."

Hark to the sound of feet outside the door and the clatter of swords. The executioners are returning from their awful errand. Open the door. They enter, and they present the platter to Salome. What is on this platter? A new place of wine to continue the unrighteous merriment? No. Something redder and costlier—the ghastly, bleeding head of John the Baptist, the death glare still in the eyes, the lips scabbed with the gore, the features still distressed with the last agony. This woman, who had whirled so gracefully in the dance, bends over the awful burden without a shudder. She gloats over the blood, and with as much indifference as a waiting maid might take a tray of empty glassware out of the room after an entertainment, Salome carries the dissevered head of John the Baptist while all the banqueters shout with laughter and think it a good joke that in so easy and quick a way they have got rid of an earnest and outspoken minister of the gospel.

You are also willing to admit, whatever be your idea in regard to the amusement I am speaking of, and whatever by your idea of this old-fashioned square dance and of many of the processional romps in which I can see no evil, the round dance is administrative of evil and only evil to be met in all respectible circles. I am by natural temperament and religious theory opposed to the position taken by all those who are horrified by playfulness on the part of the young and who think that all questions are decided—questions of decency and morals—by the position of the feet, while, on the other hand, I can see nothing but ruin, temporal and eternal, for those who go into the dissipations of social life, dissipations which have already spoiled thousands of young men and young women of all that is noble in character and useful in life.

Dancing is the graceful motion of the body adjusted by art to the sound and measures of musical instruments or of the human voice. All nations have danced. The ancients thought that Castor and Pollux taught the art to the Lacedemonians. But whoever started it, all times have adopted it. In ancient times they had the festal dance, the military dance, the mediatorial dance, the bacchanalian dance, and queens and lords swayed to and fro in the gardens, and the rough backwoodsman, with this exercise, awakened the echo of the forest. There is something in the sound of lively music to evoke the movement of the hand and foot, whether cultured or uncultured. Passing down the street, we unconsciously keep step to the sound of the brass band, while the Christian in church with his foot beats time while his soul rises upon some great harmony. While this is so in civilized lands, the red men of the forest have their scalp dances, their green-corn dances, their war dances. In ancient times the exercise was so utterly and completely depraved that the church anathematized it. The old Christian fathers expressed themselves most vehemently against it. St. Chrysostom says: "The feet were not given for dancing, but to walk modestly, not to leap impudently like camels."

HER COMMON REPLY:

"I DON'T FEEL VERY WELL."

You Hear These Words Every Day Spoken By Women You Know.

[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.]

It's in their mind all the time.
It weighs upon them, it crushes them.

They are utterly miserable.

Don't you know the reason?

Don't you know that the cause of nearly all your trouble was discovered by a woman twenty years ago? Don't you know that from that day to this, thousands have been cured of the same life-killing tortures that now afflict you?

The words "Women's Complaints" represent misery untold, and have shortened thousands of beautiful lives.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound comes to you with physical salvation; nothing like it ever came into the lives of women. It relieves at once, and cures all the miseries that result from displacement and derangement of the womb.

Hear what this woman who once suffered and is now well says. Can proof be greater?

"All I have to say is, any woman who continues to suffer with any of those trying diseases peculiar to our sex is largely responsible for her own suffering, for if she will only apply to Mrs. Pinkham, relief will follow at once. This I know absolutely from my own personal experience. Her Vegetable Compound is a miracle. I have seen it cure womb troubles when all the wisest doctors failed.

"My sisters, don't hesitate. Write at once; relief is waiting for you." — Mrs. JENNIE STREET, San Francisco, Cal.

Get Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound from your druggist. It will save you.

Twenty years of unparalleled success confirms its power.

One of the dogmas of the ancient church reads: "A dance is the devil's possession, and he that entereth into a dance entereth into his possession. As many paces as a man makes in dancing, so many paces does he make to hell." Elsewhere the old dogma declared this: "The woman that singeth in the dance is the princess of the devil, and those that answer are her clerks, and the beholders are his friends, and the music is his bellows, and the fiddlers are the ministers of the devil. For as when hogs are strayed, if the hogsherd call one all assemble together, so when the devil calleth one woman to sing in the dance, or to play on some musical instruments, presently all the dancers gather together." This indiscriminate and universal denunciation of the exercise came from the fact that it was utterly and completely depraved.

I do not believe God would have put exuberance in the soul and exuberance in the body if he had not intended they should in some way exercise and demonstrate it. If a mother join hands with her children and cross the floor to the sound of music, I see no harm. If a group of friends cross and recross the room to the sound of the piano well played, I see no harm. If a company, all of whom are known to host and hostess as reputable, cross and recross the room to the sound of musical instrument, I see no harm. I tried for a long while to see harm in it. I could not see any harm in it. I never shall see any harm in that. Our men need to be kept young, young for many years longer than they are kept young. Never since my boyhood days have I had more sympathy with the innocent hilarities of children I have now. What though we have felt heavy burdens! What though we have had to endure hard knocks! Is that any reason why we should stand in the way of those who, under the ills of life's misfortunes, are full of exhilaration and glee?

God bless the young! They will have to wait many a long year before they hear me say anything that would depress their ardor or clip their wings or make them believe that life is hard and cold and repulsive. It is not. I tell them, judging from my own experience, that they will be treated a great deal better than they deserve. We have no right to grudge the innocent hilarities to the young.

What are the dissipations of social life today, and what are the dissipations of the ball-room? In some cities and in some places reaching all the year round, in other places only in the summer time and at the watering places there are dissipations of social life that are cutting a very wide swath with the sickle of death, and hundreds and thousands are going down under these influences, and my subject in application is as wide as Christendom. The whirlpool of social dissipation is drawing down some of the brightest craft that ever sailed the sea—thousands and tens of thousands of the bodies and souls annually consumed in the conflagrations of ribbons.

Social dissipation is the abettor of pride, it is the instigator of jealousy, it is the sacrificial altar of health, it is the deifier of fashion, it is the avenue of lust and it is the curse of every town on both sides of the sea. Social dissipation, it may be hard to draw the line and say that this is right on the one side, and that is wrong on the other side. It is not necessary that we do that, for God has put a throne in every man's soul, and I appeal to that throne today. When a man does wrong he knows he does wrong, and when he does right he knows he does right, and to that throne which Almighty God lifted in the heart of every man and woman I appeal.

As to the physical ruin wrought by the dissipations of social life there can be no doubt. What may we expect of people who work all day and dance all night? After awhile they will be thrown on society nervous, exhausted imbeciles. These people who indulge in the suppers and the midnight revels and go home in the cold unwrapped of limbs, will after awhile be found to have been written down in God's eternal records as suicides, as much suicides as if they had taken their life with a pistol, or a knife or strychnine.

How many people have stepped from the ball-room into the graveyard! Consumptions and swift neuralgias are close on their track.

Let me tell you that the dissipations of social life are despoiling the usefulness of a vast multitude of people. What do those people care about the fact that there are wars and rumors of wars, when they have for consideration the more important question about the size of a glove of the title of a cravat? Which one of them ever bound up the wounds of the hospital? Which one of them ever went out to care for the poor? Which of them do you find in the haunts of sin distributing tracts? They live on themselves, and it is very poor pasture.

Sybaris was a great city, and it once sent out three hundred horsemen in battle. They had a minstrel who had taught the horses of the army a great trick, and when the old minstrel played a certain tune the horses would rear and with their front feet seem to beat time to the music. Well, the old minstrel was offended with his country, and he went over to the enemy, and he said to the enemy: "You give me the mastership of the army and I will destroy their troops when those horsemen come from Sybaris. So they gave the old minstrel the management, and he taught all the other minstrels a certain tune. Then when the cavalry troop came up the old minstrel and all the other minstrels played a certain tune, and at the most critical moment in the battle, when the horsemen wanted to rush to the conflict, the horses reared and beat time to the music with their forefeet, and in disgrace and rout the enemy fled. Ah, my friends, I have seen it again and again—the minstrels of pleasure, the minstrels of dissipation, the minstrels of godless association have defeated people in the hardest fight of life. Frivolity has lost the battle for ten thousand folk. Oh! what a belittling process to the human mind this everlasting question about dress, this discussion of fashionable infinitesimals, this group looking askance at the dress, wondering with an infinity of earnestness how that last gernalum leaf does look—this shriveling of a man's moral dignity until it is not observable to the naked eye, this Spanish inquisition of a tight shoe, this binding up of an immortal soul in a ruffle, this pitching off of an immortal nature over the rocks when God intended it for great and glorious career.

DANIEL WEBSTER'S POEM.

File Clerk Walter French, of the House of Representatives, who has one of the most extensive and interesting collections of newspaper clippings of any private collector in Washington, referring to the poem of Daniel Webster which was published in Sunday's Post as a miscellaneous clipping credited to a Chicago paper, says the four stanzas published do not comprise the poem in its complete form. To a Post reporter he gave the poem in full, as follows:

My son, thou wast my heart's delight,
Thy morn of life was gay and cheery;
Thy morn was rushed to sudden night,
Thy father's house is sad and dreary.

I held thee on my knee, my son;
I kissed thee laughing, kissed thee weeping;
But, ah, thy little day is done,
Thou'rt with thy angel sister sleeping.

The staff on which my years should lean
Is broken ere those years come o'er me,
My funeral rites thou shouldst have seen,
But thou art in the tomb before me.

Thou rear'st to me no funeral stone,
No parent's grave with tear beholdest;
Thou art my ancester, my son,
And stand'st in Heaven's account the oldest.

On earth my lot was soonest cast,
Thy generation after mine;
Thou hast thy predecessor past,
Earlier eternity is thine.

I should have set before thine eyes
The road to Heaven and showed it clear;
But thou, untaught, spring'st to the skies
And leav'st thy teacher lingering here.

Sweet seraph, I would learn of thee
And hasten to partake thy bliss;
And oh, thy world welcome me
As first I welcomed thee to this.

Dear angel, thou art safe in heaven,
No prayers for thee need more be made;
Oh, let thy prayers for those be given
Who oft have blessed thy infant head.

My father, I beheld thee born;
I led thy tottering steps with care;
Before me risen to Heaven's bright morn,
My son, my father, guide me there.
—Washington Post.

Costly Brushes.

Miniature brushes are the latest fad of the dressing table and they promise to run into some extravagances that seem extreme. The brush proper is of silver and the miniature is set as in a frame. Ideal heads and historic heads are both in use and are both charming as need be, but the extreme is reached when a portrait is so presented and kept in daily view. Within the last two months the correct thing in brushes has changed quite often enough to become a strain on any ordinary purse. And if now these miniatures are to gain any considerable vogue, there will surely be gnashing of teeth. Their cost is necessarily a big one, and many girls will be doomed to go without, but it is doubtful if either the finest ivory or the daintiest Dresden china will compensate for failure to possess the last new thing.—New York World.

The Camp Fire

Contributions are solicited from old soldiers of the civil war for this department. We don't want discussions, but want brief, lively sketches and personal reminiscences of army life; all such are welcome.

Border Land in War Time.

Editor Camp Fire:—It seems like threshing over old straw to write of a war over nearly thirty years. The field has been so faithfully and so often gone over that but little has escaped the searching eye of the industrious gleaner—only a straw, here and there, possibly escaping the sharp-toothed reportorial rake because of some more important incident, or, may be, some mighty event, or may be still, blown into the fence corner of forgetfulness by the whirling winds of rapidly rounding time. But the neglected straws are of the kind gathered into sheaves and garnered in the spacious store room of the nation's history. Some of them may provoke a smile and others may dislodge a tear, but all speak, as straws speak, of the way the winds, good and bad, blew when the writer was part of which he writes and much of which he saw.

The border in the struggle of 1861-65 was the line between Pennsylvania and Maryland and West Virginia, or Old Virginia then, with Adams, Franklin and Fulton, in Pennsylvania, as the historic border counties. Fulton, the smallest, the poorest, the most exposed, the oftenest threatened and the least protected, is a veritable honey-comb of ridges and valleys, the ridges sometimes rising to the dignity of mountains and the valleys mostly narrow and generally called coves. As is written of the roads in the region of a certain city, all the ridges and valleys lead to the Potomac. Beginning at a point in sight of the village of Hancock, where the shallow, swift-flowing Potomac river divides the states of Maryland and West Virginia, and where one can almost step from Pennsylvania across the first and into the second named state, these little valleys, like the spokes radiating from a wagon wheel, widen as they lengthen northwestward, making Fulton county the natural and strategic highway of the bushwhacker, the guerilla and the vandal of every grade, and its people the constant prey of the most merciless marauder.

Cosily nestled in the center of the main valley, these two miles wide, 20 miles from Hancock, on the old turnpike leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, is the shire-town, a village of possibly 500 inhabitants, with the conventional old turnpike county town appointments—a court house, jail, three or four old-fashioned wagon taverns, a store or two and the accompanying blacksmith shop. Hard by, to the east, is the cove mountain, towering up three mills to its top as the turnpike zigzags and the old lumbering stage-coach creeps, with Chambersburg 26 miles away. On the West the turnpike winds circuitously over the largest ridge, on its way to Bedford, 34 miles distant. This valley, on either side of McConnellsburg, equals in fertilty and beauty the famous Cumberland valley on the East.

Gen. D. N. Couch, with headquarters at Chambersburg, was in command of the military department embracing the border. He was a general without a command. Inormation seemed to be all that was required of the department commander. To see whether the rebels would cross the Potomac seemed to be the mission of Gen. Couch and to its accomplishment he had at his disposal probably two score of cavalry scouts, who traveling in squads of two or three, covered, as best they could, more than one hundred square miles of territory. They were faithful in their line of duty. We in McConnellsburg saw a scout or two occasionally.

Border life in war time, with all that it impies, began in June, 1863. Imagine a vast community of farmers, isolated and unprotected, living on the line dividing two sections of a great country at war! First came rumors of threatened invasion—rumors of armed men having been seen moving mysteriously on the south bank of the Potomac—nothing definite or indicative of real danger, but just enough to cause uneasiness. Then rumors more tangible and trustworthy. Then actual facts. The appearance of a small body of guerrillas in the village of Warfordsburg, just inside the state of Pennsylvania, on the morning of the 14th of June, paralyzed every artery of business activity. Historically, that was the firs' appearance of armed rebels upon Pennsylvania soil. The horses and cattle of the farmers were hastily driven northward to the mountains of the Broad Top. The fastnesses of that great coal region became the Mecca of the caravans of live stock of Fulton and Franklin counties, as afterward the cabins of the coal miners became the cities of refuge of the panting freedmen. The corn ready for the cultivator and the grain ripening for the reaper were left to take chances. Men gathered in little knots and discussed the pressing questions of whether and when. Sometimes General Couch's faithful scouts would bring words of joy; sometimes messages of sorrow. For days and days the people alternated between hope and despair—in the morning, high up on the mountains; in the evening low down in the valley. All that they did do, all that they could do, was to wait.

Upon the success or failure of General Milroy at Winchester depended the answers to the burning questions of whether and when. If dislodged there his courageous little army would naturally retreat across the border, contesting the way as they fell back. If routed there—they were routed. They fled, panic-stricken—skedaddled, as the newly-coined word was written—preceded and followed and accompanied and surrounded by thousands of refugees, black and white, mostly black, loyal and rebel, mostly loyal, mostly on foot, but many on horses, mules and in wagons and carts. There was an intensely ludicrous side to the picture—too ludicrous to picture on paper. Union soldiers, ragged, dusty, often hatless and coatless, with and without muskets or accoutrements of any kind; lank, long-haired rebels from the ridges around Bath and Berkley Springs; negroes of every shade or color from the tottering old ex-slave with back bearing more stripes than the nation's emblem, to the little chubby tot, bow-legged and scant of clothing; buxom maidens in black and tan, with the conventional turban, under which stuck out like sprigs in a dog-collar, a row of short, tightly-twisted curly plaits, all able to, bearing burdens of bundles big as feather beds, tied up in ragged shawls and more ragged sheets; dogs of every imaginable breed, color, size and condition; wagons, carts and sleds, even, piled high with household effects of away back, fashion and finish, all rushing pell-mell, helter-skelter, to the great unknown North, for safety and freedom.

Then Union soldiers, worn out from fighting and fleeing, were fed and directed west to Bloody Run, within eight miles of Bedford, where General Milroy was gathering together the fugitive fragment of his routed command. The blacks, with their luggage, followed the North Star as their pillar of fire. The white rebels retraced their steps, although not so swiftly, subsequent events proving that most of them were simply spies in the roll of refugees. When the excitement of the preceeding day and night had subsided and the village had resumed its normal population, the higera of the prominent citizens began. What a number of prominent citizens there were in the village! Every man who was, or ever had been a justice of the peace, or a constable, or a tax collector, was certain that in case he was captured he would be held as a hostage for the release of some imprisoned rebel colonel or brigadier general. They regretted to desert their wives and helpless children, but their positions as citizens rendered their remaining exceedingly unwise.

The question of whether had been solved. That of when was in abeyance until the morning of the 18th. From that morning until the evening of the second day of the battle of Gettysburg, the village of McConnellsburg was the theater of actual war. How the little valley was overrun by the rebel horde; how the village was frequently in control of both rebel and union forces on the same day; how the first actual engagement on Pennsylvania soil resulted; how the women of McConnellsburg presented boquets of flowers to rebel officers; how far party politics was carried; how a visiting circus company left the village, and much more none the less true because unpublished, as I find it jotted down in my old faded diary of thirty-five years ago, are matters for further chapters of interest to those who love to read of border life in war time.

M. E. K., Conneaut, O.

A Chip From Dixie's Land.

Editor Camp Fire:—I bring some chips to the fire. It may be this will find the waste basket, as I was a Reb, but I would like to talk some about the blow-up near Petersburg, Va., in '64. I do not remember the month, but I remember that I was detailed to bear water for my company that day. I had gone to a well about day-break, with a turn of canteens, just in rear of a battery that was blown up, and when I got back to the company it was in line. I tell you it was fearful the way the Yanks threw those mortar shells. They would come near the top of our heads, and burst, scattering missiles of death all around, but Providence prevailed, and not a man in my company was hurt. Will some Yankee friend, who took part in the fight write something about it. This is from a Reb who belonged to Co. B, 35th N. C. regiment, Ransom's brigade.—G. A. W.

The Captain and the Cow.

Editor Camp Fire:—Here I come with my first fuel to the Camp Fire, and while it is burning, I will relate a personal reminiscence of the war. It was while we were camped along the railroad between Huntsville and Stevenson, Ala., in the summer of 1862, doing guard duty while the railroad was being repaired and bridges rebuilt. While there our captain took quite a liking to a widow living about one and a half miles from where our company was camped, and his visits became so frequent that the boys concluded that they would have a little fun at the captain's expense. The captain had confiscated an old bay horse that the boys named Trusty, and it so happened that the widow had a muley cow that was very quiet and docile. One night while the captain was making love to the widow, the boys slipped up and turned his horse loose, and put the saddle on the cow, and tied her to the fence where the horse had been, and then went around to the other side of the house and gave the rebel yell. It took the captain about six steps to get into the saddle, when the cow began to jump an bellow and strated for the railroad track at a fearful rate, the captain doing his level best to hold on, and at the same time saying, "Whoa, Trusty, whoa." Finally the girth broke, and the captain got safely to the ground on his head and shoulders, more scared than hurt. Myself and six comrades were witnesses of the affair, but of course we could make no demonstrations or render him any assistance, and the captain's fall was the signal for us to return to camp, which we did at a lively rate, and when the captain returned we were sleeping as soundly as the seven sleepers. We kept the matter a little while to ourselves, but it got out, and the captain never heard the last of "Whoa, Trusty," while he remained in the company.—John Barrett, late of Co. I, 10th Wis. Inf.

That Tired Feeling

Is a dangerous condition directly due to depleted or impure blood. It should not be allowed to continue, as in its debility the system is especially liable to serious attacks of illness. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy for such a condition, and also for that weakness which prevails at the change of season, climate or life.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, carefully prepared from the best ingredients. 25 cents.

HER DAINTY CHEMISE.

The chemise has returned to stay, at least for this season. The stores show any number of these articles in materials so dainty and styles so bewitching as to almost reconcile one to the inconvenience of wearing them. They are trimmed with a profusion of lace and ribbons.

Here is a very pretty garment

which may be made of either batiste or wash silk. It is well shaped to the figure and the neck is cut into a point back and front. The opening thus made is finished with lace frills, one falling each way and joined with an insertion through which ribbon is run; the ends of these are tied in bows both at the back and front points.

The sleeves are also trimmed with lace, joined to the garment by the insertion and ribbon, which finishes on the shoulder in bows. Another bow is placed on the front near the under arm seam.

The Danger of Tattooing.

He was young and debonair, and wore a pink shirt and a well-bred air, and was seen about the docks looking for an old sailor. "Any old sailor will do," he remarked confidentially to a big man who abstracted his confidence and the object of his quest in the same breath, "because all I want is to have some tattoo marks taken out of my arm."

When the tugman informed him that those India ink punctures would stick closer to him than a blood relation, and would be on his arm when his death certificate was filed, the masher was aghast.

"What in the world am I going to do?" he said, in despair; "there's a heart and two arrows and a girl's initials on my arm, and I want to get them off. I've got to get rid of these letters anyway. The girl ran away last week with another fellow, and they're enjoying the honeymoon now. I must get another girl, and I don't want to sleep with a married woman's monogram just above my elbow!"

The case was truly a pitiable one, and the generous heart of the tugman was touched.

"I'll tell you what you've got to do," he exclaimed, as a happy thought consumed two ounces of phosphate underneath his hair. "You must find another girl to fit those initials." When last seen the tattooed man was in search of a damsel who could answer to the initials "S. S. S."—Tid Bits.

That Joyful Feeling

With the exhilarating sense of renewed health and strength and internal cleanliness, which follows the use of Syrup of Figs, is unknown to the few who have not progressed beyond the old time medicines and the cheap substitutes sometimes offered but never accepted by the well informed.

Paradoxical, but Correct.

"That store is crowded to-day. There seems to be lots going on there."

"There's lots going off, too; it's a bargain sale."—New York Press.

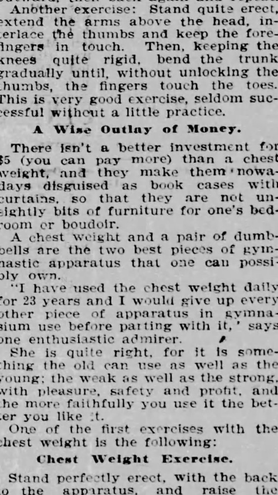
WOMEN TO BE STRONG

HOW THEY MAY EASILY ACQUIRE MORE MUSCLE.

Woman's Perfect Physical Development Necessary to the Best of Health—Easy Exercises.

The New York Press says that the millennium for which the world waits is to come with woman's perfect physical development.

This is one of the ideas put forth by Edward Bellamy, and that the good time must be nigh at hand who can question? For do we not behold both on the right hand and on the left, a devotion to the cultivation of one's



USING CHEST WEIGHTS.

muscle that might even put the Greek maiden of Plato's republic to shame?

This is as it should be—biceps and chests and shoulder blades need all the attention that can be given to them.

The woman of leisure devotes every day at least three hours to athletic exercises in some form or other. The woman of business gives ten minutes daily, which is better than nothing, for physical development.

To suggest simple exercises which one can take at home is the purpose of this article, exercises which may be practiced every morning and evening without spending too much valuable time, and without the aid of very costly apparatus, in many cases without any at all.

To Broaden Her Chest.

For instance, one exercise which helps to expand a woman's chest, raise the shoulders and give erectness to the form—three great considerations—is prescribed by an authority.

Bring forward the arms raise the forearms, and place the fingers of each hand lightly on the front of each shoulder. Then with a quick movement and without removing the fingers from the shoulders, jerk the arms outward, then back again and repeat.

Another exercise. Stand quite erect, extend the arms above the head, interlace the thumbs and keep the forefingers in touch. Then, keeping the knees quite rigid, bend the trunk gradually until, without unlocking the thumbs, the fingers touch the toes. This is very good exercise, seldom successful without a little practice.

A Wise Outlay of Money.

There isn't a better investment for $5 (you can pay more) than a chest weight, and they make them nowadays disguised as book cases with curtains, so that they are not unsightly bits of furniture for one's bedroom or boudoir.

A chest weight and a pair of dumbbells are the two best pieces of gymnastic apparatus that one can possibly own.

"I have used the chest weight daily for 23 years and I would give up every other piece of apparatus in gymnasium use before parting with it," says one enthusiastic admirer.

She is quite right, for it is something the old can use as well as the young; the weak as well as the strong, with pleasure, safety and profit, and the more faithfully you use it the better you will look.

One of the first exercises with the chest weight is the following:

Chest Weight Exercise.

Stand perfectly erect, with the back to the apparatus, and raise the weights by pushing the arms straight forward; this develops the muscles of the chest and arms. Then turn about and pull the weights toward you; the muscles of the back and arm flexors then come into play. Next raise the arms above the head and force the weights backward; this motion benefits the muscles of the upper back, the neck and the extensor muscles of the arms. Bend back still further and the small of the back is acted upon beneficially. Then bend forward at the hips and the most sensitive portion of the body, the abdomen, will be strengthened. The abdominal muscles need more exercise, perhaps, than any other, and as a rule they get least. The abdomen is heir to all kinds of complaints, to remove the most of which only proper exercise is necessary.

In using this pulley, it should be remembered that a light weight is best. It is not the number of times of pulling that counts; it is the rapidity with which the motions are made. Forty strokes to the minute is about the average, although one sometimes

PUNCHING THE BAG.

becomes expert enough to run the number up to 80.

With the chest weight, about 20 or 30 minutes should be spent daily—a new motion being made as soon as the old one becomes tiresome—ten minutes' work with the chest weight is, however, better than no work at all.

Women Who Exercise.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, "Julian Gordon," believes in this apparatus and one forms part of the furnishing of her bedroom. She uses it with religious regularity, both night and morning, and if the erectness of her form is due at all to its use, there can be no better arguments in its favor.

Punching an inflated rubber bag is a pet exercise with certain young women who wish to be as straight as an ash and as supple as a willow.

The mode of procedure is something like this: The bag must be hung in such a manner as to rebound almost instantly after being struck. It should be set in motion and then hit as it is receding, not as it is approaching. The face should be kept toward the bag and the blows be made from the shoulder. The right kind of a bag is of the same shape and three or four times the size of a Rugby foot ball. It is inflated with air and secured to the ground and ceiling by rubber.

What Development Will Do.

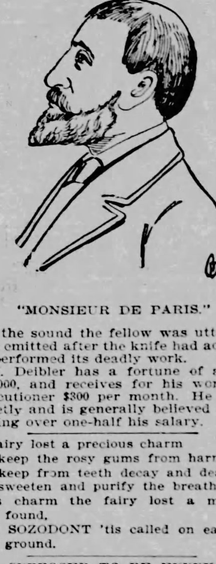
The use of the striking bag brings all the muscles into play, either directly or indirectly—the eyesight even is quickened and improved. The balls are somewhat expensive, $5 being the price asked for balls suitable for women and children's use—the very heavy leather-covered striking bags cost all way from $9 to $18, and weigh from 10 to 25 pounds. Mrs. Duncan Elliott is an advocate of the striking bag and also of Indian clubs, which she considers a fascinating form of exercise. Their use develops the muscles of the wrist, arms, and, to some extent, the shoulders and back.

One word more—when to exercise is an important consideration. The afternoon or evening is better than the morning, and exercise should always precede bathing and not, as a rule, follow it.

THE HANGMAN OF PARIS.

A Much-Hated Individual, Who is Master of His Business.

Deibler, the Parasian hangman, or "Monsieur de Paris," as he is often called, is naturally unpopular among his countrymen, although on one occasion he was received courteously and welcomed by the cleizens of the place where he was about to show his expert ability as an executioner. This was at Rouen, where he went to guillotine a man named Gamelin, who had brutally murdered a little girl. The feeling against the scoundrel was so strong that Deibler was respectfully saluted by the populace as he went from his hotel to the place of xecution. "Monsieur de Paris" is a thorough master of his grewsome calling, and says he never felt at all nervous on the scaffold, except when taking part in the execution of Ravachol, the anarchist. After this noted criminal had been bound he was put into the hearse to be conveyed to the place of execution, some distance in the town. Though perfectly livid, he began howling a vile song and kept it up till the guillotine was reached. He endeavored to address the enormous crowds assembled, but the assistant executioners forced him on the bascule. The howls and imprecations of the anarchist continued with such fury that Deibler for a few moments became unnerved, but he speedily recovered himself. He released the knife, and as it whizzed down the groove, the crowd heard the anarchist shout: "Vive la repu——" The official standing by the guillotine affirmed that as the head dropped into the basket the lips distinctly emitted the concluding syllable "blique." The assertion gave rise to a good deal of controversy among the French savants, but it was generally conceded that the guillotine severs the head with such terrific suddenness that it was possible



"MONSIEUR DE PARIS."

ble the sound the fellow was uttering was emitted after the knife had actually performed its deadly work.

M. Deibler has a fortune of about $80,000, and receives for his work as executioner $300 per month. He lives quietly and is generally believed to be saving over one-half his salary.

A fairy lost a precious charm
To keep the rosy gums from harm,
To keep from teeth decay and death,
To sweeten and purify the breath;
This charm the fairy lost a mortal found,
And SOZODONT 'tis called on earthly ground.

SUPPOSED TO BE FUNNY.

A journalist is a man who owns a paper and hires some one else to run it.—Puck.

It is a plebeian fact that the man who eats with his knife generally pays for what he eats.—Chicago Herald.

Lieutenant (admiring his image in the mirror)—"And yet they call women the fair sex."—Fliegende Blatter.

"I am going to have my dog's tongue split." "Why, deah boy?" "Doncher-know I think it would put creases in his pants."—Life.

The hair of a redheaded girl becomes transmuted to auburn or golden, but a redheaded boy remains redheaded as long as he lives.—Judge.

"Would you be afraid to welcome your uncle's spirit?" "No; not if it came in the shape of the good old rye he used to drink."—Boston Gazette.

Kashem—Why don't you put a check to that fellow who is everlastingly dunning you? Bilker—What'd be the use? The bank wouldn't pay it.—Buffalo Courier.

Miss Blithely (interested in science)—Can one get a shock from a telephone? Top Spiffkins (intent on ethics)—That depends, my dear young lady, on who is talking at the other end.—Harper's Bazar.

Higgs—How's you daughter's piano lessons getting on? Jiggs—Great. The neighbors haven't complained in over a week. Higgs—How's that? Jiggs—Daughter's got a felon on her thumb.—Syracuse Post.

She talks while for her portrait sitting.
That a speaking likeness it should be.
Is passing strange till known the artist,
A realist, forsooth, is he.
—Detroit Tribune.

Bicycle Fads.

Now it is the lady and the wheel.

There is no doubt about it, society has taken to bicycling with great zeal and in stunning costumes. There have been rumors to this effect, but with the opening of the summer season bicycle clubs sprang up, notably one at Newport, and now it is an established fact that every woman in the smart set is learning the art of cycling.

Mrs. John Jacob Aster was perhaps the first lady who took to this vigorous form of exercise. It was not to reduce superfluous flesh, but to keep her husband company that she adopted it. She only rides, however, at Fernecliffe, her home at Rhinebock. The many long drives about the place make it possible for Mr. and Mrs. Aster to have a long ride without going outside their own grounds. This is also the case at Ellerslie, the home of ex-Vice President Morton, at Rhinebock. Mrs. Morton has never tried the new mode of locomotion, but her four pretty daughters are immensely fond of the sport.

The etiquette of wheeling for women would seem to demand the presence of an attendant to correspond with the fad groom. He has been seen following his mistress in Central Park several times recently. In England and France the custom is for the fair rider to drive in a brougham to a fine bit of ground, meet a lackey with her machine, mount, wheel to her heart's content, and when she returns is driven home in her carriage.—Columbus Dispatch.

Why Not Try Cash?

The most progressive and enterprising of Chicago's gamblers are said to be negotiating with an eminent French savant with a view to purchasing a newly invented scientific process designed to paralyze an officer of the law at fifty yards.—Chicago Record.

The Sunday School.

The Draught of Fishes.

Lesson 2. October 14, 1894.

LESSON TEXT.

(Luke 5:1-11. Memory verse: 4-6.)

Golden Text: Come ye after me, and I will make you to become fishers of men.—Mark 1:17.

1. And it came to pass, that, as the people pressed upon him to hear the word of God, he stood by the lake of Gennesaret.

2. And saw two ships standing by the lake; but the fishermen were gone out of them, and were washing their nets.

3. And he entered into one of the ships, which was Simon's, and prayed him that he would thrust out a little from the land. And he sat down, and taught the people out of the ship.

4. Now when he had left speaking, he said unto Simon, launch out into the deep, and let down your nets for a draught.

5. And Simon answering said unto him, Master, we have toiled all the night, and have taken nothing; nevertheless at thy word I will let down the net.

6. And when they had this done, they inclosed a great multitude of fishes; and their net brake.

7. And they beckoned unto their partners, which were in the other ship, that they should come and help them. And they came, and filled both the ships, so that they began to sink.

8. When Simon Peter saw it, he fell down at Jesus' knees, saying, depart from me; for I am a sinful man, O Lord.

9. For he was astonished, and all that were with him, at the draught of the fishes which they had taken:

10. And so was also James, and John, the sons of Zebedee, which were partners with Simon. And Jesus said unto Simon, fear not; from henceforth thou shalt catch men.

11. And when they had brought their ships to land, they forsook all, and followed him.

Illustrative Applications.

The multitude pressed upon him and heard the word of God (v. 1). A true preacher preaches the word of God. He speaks not for himself but for God. He tells what God says, what God commands, what God wants. Unless he does this, he cannot be a representative of God, one of God's ministers. Those who crowd about a true preacher are sure to hear God's word, whether that was what they came for or not. A preacher who preaches about himself, and who tells what he thinks, instead of what God says, may be a popular preacher, and may have crowds to hear him; but he is not a preacher for God, and those who press to hear him do not hear the word of God.

He sat down and taught the multitudes out of the boat (v. 3). If a preacher is in a pulpit, he ought to teach his hearers from the pulpit; if he is by a well, he ought to teach his hearers from a well-side; if he is in a boat, he ought to teach his hearers from a boat. Wherever he is, he is set to be a teacher from that place. A Christian preacher—and every Christian ought to be a preacher—has the opportunity and the duty of preaching, whether he is sitting or standing, riding or sailing, in the city or in the country, among the hills, or on river, lake, or sea. He who is possessed with the spirit of Jesus and with a love of God's word will be a preacher and a teacher to all whom he meets, or who can hear his voice.

When he had left speaking, he said. Put out into the deep, and let down your nets for a draught (v. 4). Jesus had an interest in the every day toil of his disciples. He wanted them to have due success in business. And he was as ready to help them fish or plant, or buy and sell, as to help them pray. It is the same now as then. Jesus watches us with a loving sympathy in our daily duties and trials. We can confidently go to him for direction and help in whatever concerns us in our life as his servants. Anything that it is right for us to have an interest in, it is right for us to expect his interest in, whether it be fishing, or farming, hunting a house or doing an hour's shopping, gaining a friendship or retaining it, making a garment or buying an article of dress, cooking a dinner or quieting a crying child, writing a composition or selling a subscription book. If it is our business, our Savior is ready to make it his business. And surely it is not beneath our notice if it is not beneath his. What a comfort this is to the worried and perplexed disciple!

But at thy word I will let down the nets (v. 5). Jesus knows better than his disciples the time and place for good fishing. When he says, "let down the nets," they ought to be prompted to let the nets down. The question for them is not, Have other people caught fish here? Have we tried here before and failed? Does this look like good fishing ground? or, Is this good fishing-weather? It is simply, Does the Master command our fishing just here and now? That question settled, and everything is settled. Fishing at that place is the supreme duty of the hour for those disciples. What if you did preach all last year without any show of religious interest among your people? What if your scholars do seem peculiarly inattentive just now? What if the prayer-meeting does seem colder than a year ago? What if you have urged this same friend to yield to Jesus a hundred times before? What

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1894.

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK, 100,000

THE "NASBY LETTERS."

We have a very large number of three-months' subscriptions expiring during September. We hope the majority will renew through the various local agents who originally sent us three-months' clubs. We presume a few have in mind a desire to renew under an offer of the "Nasby Letters" as a premium. To such we say, we have hitherto only sent the "Nasby Letters" to those who sent us $1 for a year's subscription to the Weekly Blade.

But for the month of September only, we will offer to any subscriber whose time expires within this month, and who will remit us $1 for the Weekly Blade, a copy of not only the "Nasby Letters" as a premium, but also his choice of any of the following books:

"Reveries of a Bachelor," "Lays of Ancient Rome," "House of the Seven Gables," "Cranford," "The Coming Race," "Dream Life," "Mosses from an Old Manse," "The Scarlet Letter," "Essays of Elia," "Vicar of Wakefield," "Twice Told Tales," "Paul and Virginia," "Story of an African Farm," "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers," "Lucile," "Dreams," "Black Beauty," "One of the Profession," "Sartor Resartus," "The Idyls of the King," "The Pleasures of Life," "The Lady of the Lake," "Mornings in Florence," or "Rab and His Friends." All standard works, no trash.

Remember the $1 should be sent to The Blade direct, and not through an agent.

Understand, we mean exactly what we say. For $1, sent in September, we will send the Weekly Blade one year, a copy of either of the above-named books, and a copy of the "Nasby Letters." We believe that the above offer includes more reading matter for a dollar than it is possible to buy elsewhere on earth.

OUR NEW WATCH OFFER.

In another column will be found a new list of standard gold and silver watches which we offer to our readers at much lower prices than can be obtained at ordinary retail. After nearly two years' experience with these goods we think we know pretty nearly what our readers want. We have, therefore, thoroughly revised our old list, retaining only the best, and adding very largely of better goods, among which will be found a line that have been adopted by the leading railroads of the country for engineers and conductors. We have also added to the list of ladies' watches. We sell several thousand of these watches every year, and excepting a few instances of accident in transportation, all sales have given entire satisfaction. We expect to sell double the quantity during the coming twelve months. To our many new readers we desire to say that we offer from time to time, at lower prices than can be obtained in the regular way, only standard useful and necessary articles—never cheap and trashy goods. We do this solely to benefit our readers, and, by the way, it is a good thing always to be a subscriber of The Blade. Any subscriber will save on one purchase of articles we offer, enough to pay one to ten years' subscription to The Blade. Our sewing machine and watch offers have been the most appreciated. A purchaser of a Blade sewing machine saves money enough in that one transaction to pay for the Weekly Blade more than twenty years.

A LYING NEWSPAPER.

The Canton News-Democrat, which is one of the most conscienceless of political liars among Ohio Democratic papers, prints the following.

When Cleveland left the White House in 1889 he turned over to the Harrison administration.....$330,348,916.12
When Harrison left the White House in 1893 he turned over to the Cleveland administration..... 162,493,920.78

Difference..... ....$167,854,995.34

The extravagance of the Harrison administration was one of the reasons that brought on the hard times, that the new tariff bill is curing. Here is a vast amount or hard earned tax money squandered, stolen or wasted.

The money was neither squandered, stolen nor wasted, and the News-Democrat knows it. Here is the item which that paper left out of the calculation:

United States bonds redeemed and cancelled during Harrison's administration.....$259,074,200

This is more than the difference shown above, and is a conclusive answer to the News-Democrat's dirty little fling. And we may add that by paying these bonds an annual outgo of over $10,000,000 in interest was saved to the people. Will the News-Democrat have the manliness to state the truth to its readers about this matter?

WHY NOT SMASH THE TRUST?

President Havemeyer, of the Sugar Trust, has issued an order closing down at once one-half of the refineries under the control of the Trust. The other half will be shut down next week. This action is taken because of the large quantity of refined sugar on hand. The trust don't propose to allow the excess of stock to reduce the price, as it would were competition not strangled.

Why does not the Attorney General of the United States at once proceed against this Trust under the laws now on the federal statutes? Why does not President Cleveland order him to begin proceedings? The violation of law is clear and flagrant; if the law is worth anything, this abominable and oppressive Trust can be crushed out completely. Why is it not done?

Is it because Mr. Olney is the creature of the corporations? Is it because the President supports the Sugar Trust? What other possible reasons can be assigned?

PHYSICAL EFFECTS OF DRINK.

It may not be generally known that the evil effects of drinking are far more pronounced in the case of the "steady" drinker than in that of the man who goes on periodical excesses. By a "steady" drinker is meant one who drinks regularly, every day. He may never become fully intoxicated, but he keeps the system saturated with alcohol all the time. The other man—the periodical drunkard—takes a "spree," gets drunk all through, and remains so for a number of hours, or for a day or two; but between these he drinks nothing, and the body has time to get rid of the poison. Hence such a man is less likely to suffer from severe organic troubles due to alcohol than the steady drinker, who keeps his body full of the poison all the time. We propose to briefly indicate the effects of alcohol as a poison upon the great organs of the body.

Those most subject to fatal disease as the result of alcoholic indulgence are the liver, kidneys and heart. We place the liver first, because it is the one most liable. Most of the liquids we swallow are carried directly from the stomach and digestive tract into the liver through the portal vein; hence the alcohol imbibed reaches that organ first, in full quantity, and must pass through its tissues before it can possibly get into the general circulation and reach other portions of the body. The result of this stream of alcohol pouring through the liver is to induce inflammation of that organ, and lead the way to a large number of grave complications. The liver is the main source of sugar and uric acid in the system. Alcohol increases the amount of these products, and hence leads to and aggravates diabetes—which is characterized by sugar being found in the urinary products—and gout, which is caused by an excess of uric acid. Besides these effects of the inflammation induced by drink, it often results in cirrhosis, in which the liver becomes contracted, hard and irregular in shape; and in enlargement or fatty degeneration of the organ. In both these cases it fails to perform its sanctions properly, and death eventually results.

As soon as the alcohol imbibed passes through the liver and gets into the general circulation, the lungs and the skin begin to get rid of it. At every breath the expired air is loaded with its vapor; it is thrown off in the insensible perspiration from the skin. Hence the kidneys do not receive the full amount drank, as does the liver; but enough passes through them to cause the gravest disorders, and all of them fatal. Drinking is a fruitful source of Bright's disease, which is a degeneration of their structure. The kidneys aid in the task of ridding the system of the alcoholic poison; they are easily overworked, and the extra labor imposed upon them causes this degeneration. Other diseases of these organs are caused by drink. Spirituous liquors are the more apt to cause "granular kidney," while beer drinking brings on fatty degeneration. Albuminuria, in its most troublesome forms, also results from steady drinking.

The effects of alcohol upon the heart's action are peculiar. The latest view is that it acts on the nerve centers like various other poisons—atropia, for example—paralyzing to some extent the vagus nerve, which has a checking or retarding effect on cardiac action. Released partially from this control, the heart starts off like a wild horse. Its action is quickened, the blood is driven through the arteries with increased force, the face is flushed, and other familiar phenomena of accelerated circulation follow. If the dose of alcohol becomes largely increased, its paralyzing effect reaches the accelerating as well as retarding nerves, and the heart's action becomes slow and weak, the man's breathing stertorous, and death even may supervene. For the benefit of medical readers, we will say that the above explanation of the mode of action of alcohol on the heart is that of the London Lancet—well known to be the medical journal of the highest authority in Great Britain.

So much for the immediate action of alcohol on the heart; now for its effects resulting from steady drinking. It is the universal testimony of the medical profession that intemperance is a most fruitful cause of all forms of heart disease. Among those most frequently met with, due to this cause, are hypertrophy, dilatation, valvular disease, and fatty degeneration—all of them fatal eventually. These pernicious effects extend to the entire circulating system, inducing fatty granular (atheromatous) degeneration of the walls of the arteries, a weakening of the coats of the capillaries, causing their permanent distension (the cause of the chronic redness of the nose and face from drink); and these largely increase the liability to apoplexy, which is simply the rupture of a blood vessel in the brain.

The London Lancet recently gave a series of tables, showing the death-rate, between the ages of 25 and 65, of men engaged in occupations that put before them constant temptation to drink, and those who were not thus exposed. These showed that for every 357 deaths from liver diseases in the former, there were but 96 in the latter; and that to 182 deaths from kidney diseases among the former, there were but 107 among the latter. And in the cases of deaths from diseases of the heart and of the circulatory system, 411 died of the former class to 250 of the latter. That is, the death rate from diseases of these three great organs is more than twice as great among the classes exposed to the temptation of drink as among those not so exposed.

The law lays its heavy hand upon the sale of all other poisons, and hedges it about with the utmost precautions; but the sale of alcohol, in its myriad seductive forms, is unrestricted in any such way. Yet more men die of this poison per annum than of the aggregate of all others for a score of years! This is a fact that is well worth the attention of every friend of temperance. Why this broad distinction in favor of one poison? Simply because there is an enormous profit in its sale. The Rum Power battles against all legislation aimed at putting the sale under proper surveillance, from the purely selfish motive of sordid gain. The scientific facts concerning this infernal poison need to become widely known, that the people may be aroused in favor of the effort to

Pulverize the Rum Power.

Rather than to have his guns and ammunition stolen by wicked Japs, one Chinese admiral sold one gun and many cartridges. He should be given Li Hung Chang's peacock feather with three eyes in it.

President Cleveland should read the Ohio Democracy out of the party.

NEW YORK THE PIVOTAL STATE.

No more remarkable scene has been witnessed in an American political gathering for years than that presented by the New York Democratic convention at Saratoga. Senator David B. Hill was chairman of the body. In spite of his protests, the convention nominated him unanimously for governor, amid a scene of enthusiasm as astonishing as it was spontaneous.

The make-up of the ticket is as remarkable as the stampeding of the convention for the Senator. Hill is the open and avowed enemy of Cleveland. His nomination, in any case, could only be construed as a slap at the White House potentate—but how much more vigorous and resounding the blow when the nomination came in such a way—not only by a spontaneous and unanimous move on the part of the entire representation of the Democracy of the state, but against the wishes and desires of Hill himself! Then, by acclamation, Dan. Lockwood, of Buffalo, was nominated for lieutenant governor—a close friend of Mr. Cleveland, and chief cuckoo of Western New York. This was followed by placing Judge Gaynor on the ticket, also by acclamation, for judge of the Court of Appeals. Gaynor is the enemy of Tammany, the man who was instrumental in sending McKane to Sing Sing, an absolute free trader of the Frank Hurd school, and also a firm Cleveland man.

The meaning of all this is that the Democrats of New York realize that Cleveland is no longer an active force in the political world. All the power he possesses is due to his office, and when he leaves the White House he will have neither friends nor following in the political world. They have turned their faces toward 1896, and propose to make Hill the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. They understand that they need an united party, and hence, after nominating Hill, they gave the remaining two places to representatives of the Cleveland wing of the party.

To say that all this is good politics from a Democratic standpoint is simply to acknowledge a self-evident truth. The triumph of Hill over Morton at the polls in November will make him the logical Democratic candidate for the Presidency, for New York is still the pivotal state. Hence the political future of Hill, and the course of the Democracy in national politics, will hinge upon the result of this fall's state election. This makes it at once a contest of absorbing national interest—even more so than the Ohio campaign last year, with McKinley leading the Republican ticket.

But there is a deeper and graver issue involved in the outcome of the New York contest. Hill is the most dangerous man in American politics to-day. He embodies in his own person the apotheosis of machine politics. His elevation to the Presidency—and that is the mark at which he aims—would mark the failure of popular government in the United States. It would introduce Tammany as a national political factor. The methods whereby it has placed the city of New York under subjection would be extended to the whole country. If one of the two great political parties should Tammanyize, and win a national victory, the end of free government by the people would be near. The real control of the country would be vested in a junta of politicians, and a tyranny, under the empty forms of popular sovereignty, would be set up, which would be only overthrown by actual revolution.

It is this aspect of the case which renders the outcome of the New York election of supreme importance to the people of the whole country. The defeat of Hill is absolutely necessary. Fortunately his competitor, Levi P. Morton, is a man of the highest character, both personal and political, and no man who loves his country more than party can have the slightest scruple about casting his vote and his influence for him and against the arch-demagogue Hill. We have faith that the people of New York are too intelligent to be misled into electing the latter. If they are not, they are not fit to wield the ballot and govern themselves.

EDITOR BRYAN'S IMBROGLIO.

The pursuit of the arts of peace so recently taken up by William J. Bryan, member of Congress from Nebraska, is not attended by the summa cum laude which he had anticipated. The Democratic party is seriously split up in Nebraska, all over the Populistic tendencies of Bryan, and the latter's efforts to adjust Pefferian spectacles to Jeffersonian Democracy.

The Democratic convention at Omaha, on Wednesday, was a stormy affair, and the majority of the delegates were in favor of Congressman Bryan's 16 to 1 policy and for fusion with the Populists. But the old-line Cleveland Democracy could not see everything in that light. When the Wednesday convention was over, it would puzzle a student of politics to say whether Mr. Bryan, who had been named for senator, on the Illinois plan, was running on the Democratic or the Populist ticket.

A bolt followed, and those who objected to a hybrid production met in convention on Thursday at Omaha. It took only a few minutes to name a ticket. Then came the coup. A special train was chartered and while Editor Bryan had his eyes close to paper, digging out a pronunciamento on the battle, the rump convention had reached Lincoln, the state capital, filed with the proper official the bolting nominations as the regular Democratic ticket, and left Bryan stranded, like a legless goose on a sandbar. The only way Mr. Bryan's ticket can get a place on the official ballot under the Australian election law of Nebraska is by petition. That will take considerable time and much effort.

Some time ago the Democracy thought there was a split in the Nebraska Republican party. There was none. Editor Rosewater bolted. He controls only Rosewater's vote and scarcely that. But the Democratic split is a wide one, and if there had been the slightest doubt about Nebraska going Republican this injection and rejection of Bryanism relieves the public of any doubt concerning the future.

President Cleveland has granted a pardon to all Mormons convicted of polygamy under the Edmunds law. He bases this action on a belief that the adherents of the Mormon church have abandoned polygamy, and that the interests of public justice and morality will be advanced by the granting of amnesty. It is to be hoped that he is not mistaken in this, and that the Mormon question is permanently settled.

COINING SILVER DOLLARS.

Secretary Carlisle has explained that he is having standard silver dollars coined to some extent, using the bullion purchased under the Sherman law for this purpose. The number so far coined since the Cleveland administration came into power is 1,597,223. The inquiry has been made as to his authority for ordering their coinage, and he cites the third section of the Sherman law, which was not repealed, which authorizes the secretary of the treasury to coin of the silver bullion purchased under that law "as much as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the treasury notes." He adds that the treasury notes redeemed with the dollars coined have been cancelled and permanently retired from circulation.

But there is some doubt whether Mr. Carlisle action is really authorized by the section referred to. It will be noted that his authorization is only "as much as may be necessary." According to recent statements of the treasury department there was on hand, at the beginning of the present administration, ready to be used for such redemption and available for no other purpose, the sum of $29,480,461; and though new silver silver dollars have since been coined to the amount of only $1,597,223, there still remains on hand the sum of $26,189,724. With this slow rate of redemption and with this large amount now in the treasury how can it be said that further coinage is "necessary" for the purpose prescribed by the law?

It is more than probable that the secretary has simply stretched his authority in order to have the fact that the mint is coining silver dollars go out among the Populist and free silver men in order to influence them to vote for the Democratic Congressional candidates this year. Every one remembers that silver dollars coined this year were used in the Alabama campaign to help Oates; and the same use is making of them in some of the Texas districts. Unfortunately for this scheme, the amount coined is so small that the argument will not be a very forcible one to a fiery and untamed free silver advocate.

The coinage of these dollars will have but very little effect on our money system. Of the 1,597,223 silver dollars coined, $1,077,144 was used to redeem treasury notes of 1890, which have been cancelled, and permanently retired from circulation. The remaining 520,079 were coined from the seigniorage, and increased the volume of silver dollars that much. Of course, if the secretary should pursue this course of retiring the treasury notes, putting silver dollars or silver certificates in their place, and turning the surplus of coins resulting from coining the seigniorage into the treasury's general fund, as a steady thing, it will mean the inflation of the volume of currency with 55,000,000 more of light-weight silver dollars. But it would take a number of years for the change to be completed; and, the larger process of inflation being stopped, it is not likely that so moderate and gradual additions in the silver coinage will have much effect.

AN ORGAN'S WAIL.

The big Republican meeting at Findlay appears to have worried the Democratic Courier of that city. In its issue of that day, it had the following editorial article:

This is what the Democratic party has done for the benefit of the poor man's pocketbook since it has been in power:
It has reduced taxation.
It has made living cheaper.
It has repealed the McKinley law.
It has reduced public expenditures.

But one of these four statements is true—the statement that the Democratic party has repealed the McKinley law. And we beg to remind our mossback contemporary that there is a big majority of the voters who are opposed to the Democratic party for so doing, and propose to say so by their votes this fall.

How has the Democratic party reduced taxation? By compelling every person who uses sugar to pay a cent and more a pound for this necessary of life? By imposing an income tax?

The Courier says the Democratic party "has made living cheaper." How? Please specify. Is meat any cheaper to the consumer? Is bread any cheaper? Are house rents cheaper? Is fuel any cheaper? What is there, among the necessaries of life which has been cheapened by the Democratic party?

The Democratic party has not reduced public expenditures. It has reduced the appropriations for the year, but it is acknowledged that there must be large deficiency appropriations to make up for this reduction. And it has increased the bonded debt of the United States $50,000,000, with an annual interest burden of $2,500,000 which the people must pay. Not much reduction there!

The Courier unfortunately omitted several items, which have the merit of being strictly true. It should have added that the Democratic party

Cut down the wages of workingmen.

Threw thousands of them out of employment.

Brought stagnation to the business of the country.

Reduced the price of wool to sheep-raisers.

Increased the cost of sugar.

Increased the price of whisky (an important item to the average moss-back Democrat.)

Made a present of over $40,000,000 a year to the Sugar Trust, which the people must pay.

And played the d—l generally with all those things which go to make up the material prosperity of the country and the people.

Woman suffragists of Topeka propose to give practical illustration of the advance of the Kansas woman by abandoning long skirts. About a hundred have agreed to adopt Turkish trousers and short skirts, and they will keep a detachment on the streets daily until the people and the horses become familiar with the strange sight. We do not believe the plan will be a success. Such a costume would be all right for ladies on bicycles, but it is as much out of place on the public promenade as male bicycling costume would be at an evening full dress party.

The cholera continues its ravages in Russia. During the period from September 2 to September 15 there were reported in the government of Warsaw 151 cases and 88 deaths; St. Petersburg, 244 cases and 26 deaths; Saratov, 104 cases and 47 deaths. For over two years cholera has been epidemic in Eastern Europe, yet it has not, as formerly was always the case, taken up its march westward until it belted the world. This is encouraging, and speaks much for the vast advances which have been made in modern methods of sanitation and quarantine.

SIR ALBERT'S THEORY.

In his fulsome remarks in proposing a toast to Chairman Wilson at the London Board of Trade banquet, Sir Albert Rollit expressed the hope that "the period of tariffs is beginning to end." It is difficult to understand upon what Sir Albert bases this. The trend of legislation in all civilized nations outside of Great Britain has been for over thirty years in the direction of discriminating protection.

Tariffs were imposed at first simply as a means of raising money for the expense of government. The questions of protecting home production, or of fostering trade, were not considered. The only object was to raise as much money as was needed, and the schedules were arranged solely with regard to this.

Gradually it dawned upon statesmen that it is a good thing for a nation to be as independent of all others industrially as it is politically. They saw that by levying duties on imported articles which could be produced at home, the production of such articles would be promoted; there would be more workingmen employed, and greater general prosperity. This is the protective principle, and it has been made the policy of all civilized nations, except England. Her colonies, such as Canada and the different Australian colonies, have all adopted protection, even against the mother country.

There have been efforts made in behalf of free trade at various times. The most notable of these was the seven years' war against protection, which began with Grover Cleveland's free trade message to Congress in 1887. Every indication, however, shows, that the American people recognize their error, and will repair it as rapidly as they get a chance at the polls. An effort was made—the first in ten years—to resuscitate the policy in Victora, Australia, but it has just met with a crushing defeat. Sixty-five protectionists and fourteen free traders was the outcome, with about thirty members elected upon a compromise platform that favored ad-valorem duties of 25 per cent.

The speeches made at the Wilson banquet were all notably theoretical in their tenor. They smacked more of an origin in a scholar's study than of the farm, the counting room and the mart. Markets, not maxims, give the basis for intelligent tariff legislation. It is as much the duty of a country to promote her own industries and the prosperity of her people as it is the duty of a man to care for the interests of his wife and children. The mooning of the theorists of the Wilson and Cobden school puts no money in the purse of the man whose wages have been cut down because the new tariff law compels his labor to compete directly with that of an English workingman, who gets only half what has hitherto been the rule for the American.

THE POLITICAL TIDE.

Complete returns from the Maine election show the re-election of Governor Cleaves by a plurality of 38,804 over his Democratic opponent. The Populist vote was insignificant, being but 4,858 in the entire state. This is much smaller than was expected, for the greenback heresy had a strong following in Maine, in the days of Solon Chase and "them steers;" and this element, it was anticipated, would materialize under the Populist banner.

A comparison of the Democratic vote with that for governor in 1892, shows a decrease of 23,755—almost one-half, as Johnson, the Democratic gubernatorial candidate this year, polled but 28,963 votes to Cleaves's 67,047. No clearer demonstration of popular dissatisfaction with the Democratic national administration could have been given. When nearly one-half the voters of a party in a state refuse to support its state and Congressional tickets, the rebuke is certainly a terrible one.

Nor is this state of things peculiar to Maine. The Vermont election showed the same revulsion of public feeling. The fact is demonstrated that the tide against Democracy is flowing as strongly this year as it did last fall at the state elections. Every one recalls the result last November. Pennsylvania and Ohio gave the largest Republican majorities of almost a generation, and South Dakota increased hers handsomely. The Republicans carried Kansas and Colorado, which had been won by the Populists in 1892; they carried the states of New York and New Jersey, reversing Democratic majorities; and elected governors in Massachusetts and Iowa to succeed Democrats.

This year's state elections before September, in the North were of the same tenor. In April, the Republicans won in Rhode Island, and in June did the same thing in Oregon. The special election in Pennsylvania for Congressman at large showed a heavier Republican majority for Galusha A. Grow than the state ticket had in November last. The drift is all one way in the states which are not bound by traditions dating back to the civil war.

The outlook is very bright for the election of a Republican majority in the next House of Representatives, thus tying the hands of Cleveland and his cuckoo tariff-smashing crowd most effectively.

SATOLLI AND THE AMERICAN CHURCH.

Bishop Keane, dean of the Catholic University of America, who has just returned from Rome, says it is the intention of the pope, as will be shown in a coming encyclical letter, to materially enlarge the functions and authority of the apostolic delegation in the United States, over which Mgr. Satolli presides. Bishop Keane also announces that the position of Archbishop Ireland on the parochial school question has been thoroughly upheld at Rome.

The plan appears to be that Satolli will have supreme authority over the Roman church in the United States, except in matters affecting the faith and ceremonials of the church. He will be the head of the church in all temporal matters, leaving only those affecting doctrine to be referred to Rome. Bishop Keane denies that he will in any sense be made an "American Pope," but the fact remains that for all practical purposes Satolli will be more of a pope that Leo XIII, so far as the Catholics of this country are concerned.

The officials of Chicago are much hurt over the crusade on gambling by the civic federation. They say they have not been given a chance. The campaign fund was the most seriously injured.

The statement that Cal. Brice has money to bet on Democratic success can be put down as a campaign lie. Calvin is a sure-thing gambler.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

The reports of the mercantile agencies afford conclusive proof of the soundness of the Republican contention as to the effect of the new tariff bill. The long period of uncertainty as to the ultimate shape of the tariff bill kept manufacturers from doing anything more than fill orders for immediate delivery; the wholesalers and retailers let their stocks run down as low as possible, so as to save themselves from possible loss. Stocks of manufactured products have never been so low as they were at the close of the summer.

When the tariff bill finally passed, it gave the datum line for the new level of prices and profits. Then the merchants ordered new stocks, and manufacturers were called upon to replenish the supply of manufactured goods. The plain interpretation of this was, that the people needed a considerable volume of new supplies, and that the consuming demand would improve to a degree commensurate with the reduced ability to purchase—for under low wages, and the enforced idleness of the past year for thousands, the people have not so much money to spend.

The reports for the past week show how true this is. Retail trade is better than it was last year, but not up to the previous year. In the great lines of trade, the volume is about 20 per cent less than the normal. But there is, unfortunately, a marked slackening in orders given to manufacturers. The spurt to replenish stocks is over, and those who looked for a complete revival in manufacturing are disappointed.

This is due to two things: First, the people can not buy as much as when times were good—they have not the money to do so; and the demand is largely for the cheaper grades. This limits the orders given to manufacturers. Second, under the new tariff law, imports increase, more foreign goods are imported, and the amount to be manufactured in the United States reduced by just that amount. Hence our great industries are crippled, and the men employed therein permanently reduced in number—while the reduction of wages is still going on.

The Democratic press, with its usual facility for falsification, is endeavoring to conceal the true state of affairs, and raising the cry of "calamity howlers" against the Republican papers for telling the facts. It is a condition, not a theory, which confronts the people. The condition is the result of the new tariff law, and that must be changed before the present condition of things can change. The glittering theory that a low tariff meant increased prosperity is already proved false, and further proof will accumulate with each succeeding month.

CHAIRMAN WILSON HONORED.

On September 27, William L. Wilson, the chairman of the ways and means committee of the present House, was the guest of honor at a banquet given by the Board of Trade of London, England. Why has Mr. Wilson been thus honored? Not because he is a member of the House of Representatives, nor yet because he is chairman of its most important committee; for men who stood higher in American public life than Mr. Wilson have visited London, and the Board of Trade had no thought of so honoring them.

The London Board of Trade is an organization devoted to the interests of British commerce and manufactures. It is on the alert to discover new markets, and to push British trade. Its members recognize that Mr. Wilson, as chairman of the ways and means committee, was one of the chief of those concerned in the preparation of the new Democratic tariff law. They know that measure will largely increase our imports of British goods, and stimulate British manufacturing; that their trade and industry will both be promoted by its passage. Hence they honor Wilson as a friend of British industry and a promoter of British prosperity.

The market of the United States is the largest and best in the world. The protective system has hitherto largely kept it for our own industries Mr. Wilson was the chief agent in striking down protection, and opening this rich field to low-priced British competition. It is altogether proper, from a British standpoint, that he should be made the recipient of the honors the London Board of Trade will bestow upon him. But it is not consistent with American patriotism that Mr. Wilson should accept them. His constituents in the Second West Virginia district feel this, and the Democratic campaign managers there are exasperated at Wilson for accepting the invitation. They understood that the workingmen of that district will resent a policy which either deprives them of labor entirely or reduces their wages, by voting against Wilson next November. A small earthquake is due down there on November 6.

DOESN'T REDUCE RATES.

One of the most useful documents for the information of the people is the report, made by the interstate commerce commission, and compiled from official information, regarding the results of government ownership of railroads. It is a favorite argument with those who advocate this plan, that it will reduce rates. This claim is not borne out by the figures of the report referred to.

In the United States the average passenger charge is 2.12 cents per mile; in Germany, where the government controls nearly 90 per cent. of the mileage, the first-class rate is 3.86, and the second-class rate is 2.32 cents. Freight in the United States is carried for a cent a ton per mile and for 1.64 cents in Germany. In France, where some of the railways are owned and managed by the government, the freight charges are more than double those of the United States, and the passenger rates are materially higher.

It is altogether probable that the railways would not be managed as cheaply as they now are. It is a fact, well known to any one familiar with works constructed by the state or by municipalities, that as a rule they are much more costly than they would have been had they been under private ownership. It would seem that the proper remedy for any real evil should be through stringent control by the government, instead of government ownership.

Wheat is now a little higher than corn. For over a month the reverse has been the case. The order of value per bushel among the cereals is now wheat, corn, barley, rye and oats. Barley has generally held second place, but the new tariff law will probably now keep it in the third, because it invites Canadian barley to come in and compete with the home-grown article.

CANINE PNEUMATICS.

"I am going to have my dog's tongue split!"
"Why, deah boy?"
"Doncherknow I think it would put creases in his pants."

—Life.

THE PRICES OF OHIO WOOL.

Bradstreet's, which is certainly a high authority, and entirely unbiased, as it is not a political journal, but devoted to trade and finance, in its last issue discusses the present range of prices of Onio wools grading XX and above. The price is below 20 cents per pound. That Journal says that sales of quite large lines had been made in the Boston market at figures below that price, one line cleaning up as low as 18 1-2 cents, while 100,000 pounds, consisting of Ohio delaine, XX and above and X and above, was closed out to a leading Rhode Island manufacturer at 19 cents, while the same buyer bought another line equally as low.

These Ohio wools, Bradstreet's says, are in a very depressed position just at present. Australian wools that come in very close competition with them are now on the top wave, and are selling largely where our fleeces have formerly been taken. The Australian wools, with no duty, are being sold here at scoured prices, ranging all the way from 37 to 40 cents. They are nicely skirted and put up, making no waste to the manufacturer, and in an unwashed state the lighter lots show less shrinkage than our domestic washed fleeces, as the latter have been put up for years.

Discussing the question how long the Australian wools will hold this lead, Bradstreet's thinks that while this can not be foretold with any certainty, but that "it looks as though they will be given a trial until domestic wools prove attractive on the basis of price." Domestic wools are claimed to have a stronger and more even staple, many of the foreign wools being weak in the latter respect, and consequently not popular for warps. But Bradstreet's gives this pertinent advice to the American wool growers:

Now that foreign wools are in free competition with the domestic product, it would be well for the farmer to learn that his wools must be done up better in order to have an even chance in the market. Australian wools are all skirted and done up with light twine, making no waste, the latter being sold separately, and as manufacturers dislike the tare of the skirt that come in domestic washed fleeces, this counts largely in favor of the foreign staple. Domestic wools well put up would be preferred in many instances. No effort should be spared when the pick of the world's wools are to be had.

A WORD TO GROVER.

Speaking of the "communism of pelf," Mr. Cleveland, isn't the Sugar Trust a result thereof, and is it not a great robber, compelling every person in the land to pay it tribute?

You can write a three-line telegram to Attorney General Olney which will compel him either to enforce the anti-trust law against that robber combine, or hand you his resignation as a member of your Cabinet. Why do you not send him that telegram?

You have, in various messages to Congress and in other public utterances, assumed to have a weighty sense of the obligations of your high office, and of your duty to the people. The chief obligation resting upon you—and one which you took a solemn oath, at your inauguration, to perform—is to see that the laws of the United States are faithfully and impartially executed. There is a law on the statute books whereby any trust or combine which puts up the price of any necessary article of consumption can be dissolved. It is your duty to execute that law without delay.

Why do you not order the government's prosecutor—the Attorney General—to institute proceedings at once? That is the first step toward downing the "communism of pelf."

A REVOLT AGAINST HILL.

According to the Brooklyn Eagle, there is to be an independent Democratic state ticket in the state of New York, as a protest against Hill and the machine. It is expected to be headed by Charles S. Fairchild, and the movement which will materialize in the announcement of the independent ticket is headed by Carl Schurz, Oswald Ottendorfer, Edward M. Shepard and others of the mugwump persuasion.

The movement undoubtedly has great strength. It starts in the ranks of the party, not from disgruntled leaders, and is a protest against the domination of the Hill-Murphy machine in the Democratic party of the Empire State. If the movement goes to the length of actually putting a ticket in the field, it will result in Hill's defeat, and the overthrow of the machine. The election of Levi P. Morton to the governorship would be certain; but these men would sooner pay that price than have Hill triumph, and chain the New York Democracy to his chariot-wheels to grace his triumph as the Democratic nominee for the Presidency in 1896.

The new medals, issued by the republic of Brazil in commemoration of the defeat of the monarchial rebels, bear the face of President James Monroe, in honor of his enunciation of the Monroe doctrine. The Democratic tariff bill is directly opposed to the ideas of that eminent statesman.

Irwin B. Hockaday, a prominent and influential Kentucky Democrat, has joined the Republican party. The disintegration of Bourbonism goes on merrily.

Why don't Mr. Cleveland go to Lunnon and attend a free trade banquet? Wilson and Isadore Strauss are getting all the honors.

Tom Johnson uses a circus tent for his campaigning. Tom is the flim-flam man who works the "big joint."

Prof. Wilson should pick out a seat in Parliament and stay in England.

Hill—David B.—can never be governor of New York again.

Ohio ought to make it an even 100,000 this fall.

Japan wants to take a Peck-a-boo at Pekin.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS.

Four-tenths of the operating expenses of an electric light plant are for coal.

Aurora, Ill., was the first city in the world to illuminate its streets with electricity.

The annual gross income of the railroads of the United States exceeds $1,200,000,000.

A patent for a railway snow plow has been issued to John Kallauner, of Topeka, Kan.

The American District Telegraph company, of Chicago, is going to try girls as messengers.

Folding fans were invented in Japan, the idea being suggested by the way a bat folds its wings.

Boston has a water storage capacity for 17,746,843,980 gallons, which is considered 433 days' supply.

Louisville, Ky., has the largest tobacco warehouse in the world, with a capacity of 7,000 hogsheads.

Twelve hundred tons of ostrich feathers have been exported from Cape Colony during the last thirty years.

The timber piles under St. Mark's, at Venice, are in good condition, after carrying that structure 900 years.

Leather trunks for transporting clothes were made and sold in Rome as early as the time of Julius Caesar.

Aluminum felloes in bicycles are expected soon as an improvement on wood in both lightness and strength.

Market baskets made of wire, covered with a light cloth, and which fold into a small space, are to be brought out.

Best steel castings made for the United States navy have a tenacity of 65,000 to 75,000 pounds to the square inch.

It was twenty-nine days from the casting of the Lick objective glass before it had cooled sufficiently for safe removal.

Glass, copper, zinc, lead, platinum, carbon, plaster, petroleum, silk, cotton and paper are used in the manufacture of incandescent lamps.

Platinum has been drawn into wire so fine that eighteen strands of it twisted together could be inserted into the hollow of a human hair.

A bar of pine just as heavy as a bar of steel one inch square, will hold up 125,000 pounds; the best ash 175,000 pounds, and some hemlock 200,000.

The world's chief supply of platinum comes from the Ural mountains, and the mines are being worked to their utmost capacity, with orders for two years ahead.

At least 500 years before the Christian era the Egyptians had axes of various styles, chisels, mallets, planes and saws, together with levels, rules, rollers, wheels and pulleys.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

A new route is soon to be established across the Irish Channel between Ballingary, near Wexford, and Fishguard, in Pembrokeshire. The time from land to land will then be reduced to 90 or 100 minutes.

South American ants have been known to construct a tunnel three miles in length, a labor for them proportionate to that which would be required for men to tunnel under the Atlantic from New York to London.

The Italians have established a water-power electric plant at Tivoli, and will transmit 2,000 horse power eighteen miles across the Campagna to Rome. The streets of Rome will then be lighted by electricity.

The application of photography to the determination of bridge vibrations and deflections under various loads is at present being studied by the French Department of Public Works, and is thought likely to prove of practical use.

It has been proposed that stations be erected in convenient localities in cities and large towns where physicians may go to be thoroughly disinfected immediately after they have visited a case of infectious disease, and before paying any further visits.

A unique trolley car fender is proposed by a Boston inventor. He has placed a large revolving brush on the street sweeper and placed them in such a position under the car so that a person who happens to fall in front of the car will be swept from the track.

A Scotch minister a few Sundays ago, held out a warning to the congregation, the case of an Aberdeen man who rode on his bicycle on Sundays with the result that "he broke a blood vessel on Monday, went to hell on Tuesday, and was buried on Saturday."

In digging the foundation for a house near the Church of St. Stephen, in Jerusalem, lately a beautiful mosaic pavement was discovered, which measured 25 feet by 13, and contained an Armentian inscription. Underneath was a cavern, in which were found bones, lamps and glass vases.

According to a recent pamphlet by an Italian doctor, a sure way of restoring life in cases of syncope is to hold the patient's tongue firmly. After two other doctors had worked for an hour without result over a young man who was apparently drowned, he thrust a spoon into the patient's mouth, seized the tongue and worked it violently until the patient gave signs of life.

WELL WORTH READING.

The Islet of Massowa, in the Red Sea, where Italy is sending its Anarchists, is one of the hottest places in the world, and escape from it in that sterile region would be very difficult.

The United States Consul at Odessa, Russia, reports to the State department that of 70 cases treated at the bacteriological station for a year for hydrophobia by the Pasteur method but six died, all children.

Philadelphia is likely to lose a notable monument in the noble old elm tree that has long overshadowed Walnut street just below Fernell. Mrs. Dunbar Lippincott, who has long defended the old tree from threatened destruction, has just died, and it is likely soon to be removed. The great tree shadows the whole width of the street, and its largest limbs overhang the opposite sidewalk.

The long, stiff leaves of a pineapple plant are so formed that a heavy dew or a light rain will give nourishment to the roots. Each leaf is a conductor

THE NEW TARIFF.

OFFICIAL COPY OF THE NEW (SENATE) TARIFF LAW,

WHICH WENT INTO OPERATION ON AUGUST 28, 1894.

An Absolutely Correct Copy—The Bill Will be Printed in Instalments Until All is Given.

Sec. 24. That all goods, wares, articles, and merchandise manufactured wholly or in part in any foreign country by convict labor shall not be entitled to entry at any of the ports of the United States, and the importation thereof is hereby prohibited, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary for the enforcement of this provision.

Sec. 25. That the value of foreign coin as expressed in the money of account of the United States shall be that of the pure metal of such coin of standard value; and the values of the standard coins in circulation of the various nations of the world shall be estimated quarterly by the Director of the Mint, and be proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury immediately after the passage of this Act and thereafter quarterly on the first day of January, April, July, and October in each year. And the values so proclaimed shall be followed in estimating the value of all foreign merchandise exported to the United States during the quarter for which the value is proclaimed, and the date of the consular certification of any invoice shall, for the purposes of this section, be considered the date of exportation: Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury may order the reliquidation of any entry at a different value, whenever satisfactory evidence shall be produced to him showing that the value in the currency of the United States of the money specified in the invoice was, at the date of certification, at least ten per centum more or less than the value proclaimed during the quarter in which the certification occurred.

Sec. 26. That section twenty-eight hundred and four of the Revised Statutes be amended so as to read:

"Sec. 2804. No cigars shall be imported unless the same are packed in boxes of not more than five hundred cigars in each box; and no entry of any imported cigars shall be allowed of less quantity than one thousand in single packages; and all cigars on importation shall be placed in public store or bonded warehouse, and shall not be removed therefrom until the same shall have been inspected, stamped, and cancelled, each box indicating such inspection, and also a serial number to be recorded in the custom-house. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to provide the requisite stamps and to make all necessary regulations for carrying the above provisions of law into effect."

Sec. 27. That from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and until the first day of January, nineteen hundred, there shall be assessed and collected, and paid annually upon the gains, profits, and income received in the preceding calendar year by every citizen of the United States, whether residing at home or abroad, and every person residing therein, whether said gains, profits, or income be derived from any kind of property, rents, interest, dividends, or salaries, or from any profession, trade, employment, or vocation carried on in the United States or elsewhere, or from any other source whatever, a tax of two per centum upon the amount so derived over and above four thousand dollars, and a like tax shall be levied, collected, and paid annually upon the gains, profits, and income from all property owned and of every business, trade, or profession carried on in the United States by persons residing without the United States. And the tax herein provided for shall be assessed, by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and collected and paid upon the gains, profits, and income for the year ending the thirty-first day of December next preceding the time for levying, collecting, and paying said tax.

Sec. 28. That in estimating the gains, profits, and income of any person there shall be included all income derived from interest upon notes, bonds, and other securities, except such bonds of the United States the principal and interest of which are by the law of their issue exempt from all Federal taxation; profits realized within the year from sale of real estate purchased within two years previous to the close of the year for which income is estimated, interest received on account of all notes, bonds, mortgages, or other forms of indebtedness bearing interest, whether paid or not, if good and collectible, less the interest which has become due and payable by such person has been paid by him during the year; the amount of all premium on bonds, notes, or coupons; the amount of sales of live stock, sugar, cotton, wool, butter, cheese, pork, beef, mutton, or other meats, hay, and grain, or other vegetable or other productions, being the growth or produce of the estate of such person, less the amount expended in the purchase or production of said stock or produce, and not including any part thereof consumed directly by the family; and also all personal or real property acquired by gift or inheritance; all other gains, profits, and income derived from any source whatever except that portion of the salary, compensation, or earnings of officers in the civil, military, naval, or other service of the United States, including Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, from which the tax has been deducted, and except that portion of any salary upon which the employer is required by law to withhold, and does withhold the tax and pays the same to the United States which they receive it. In computing incomes the necessary expenses actually incurred in carrying on any business, occupation, or profession shall be deducted and also all interest due or paid within the year by such person or existing indebtedness. And all national, state, county, school, and municipal taxes, not including those assessed against local benefits, paid within the year shall be deducted from the gains, profits, or income of the person who has actually paid the same, whether such person be owner, tenant, or mortgagor; also losses actually sustained during the year, incurred in trade or arising from fires, storms, or shipwreck, and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise, and debts ascertained to be worthless, but excluding all estimated depreciation of values and losses within the year on sales of real estate purchased within two years previous to the year for which income is estimated: Provided, That no deduction shall be made for any amount paid out for new buildings, permanent improvements, or betterments, made to increase the value of any property or estate: And provided further, That only one deduction of four thousand dollars shall be made from the aggregate income of all the members of any family, composed of one or more persons, and the husband, wife, minor children, or husband and wife; that guardians shall be allowed to make a deduction in favor of each and every ward or trust estate in case where two or more wards are comprised in one family, and have joint property interests, the aggregate deduction in their favor shall not exceed four thousand dollars: And provided further, That in case where the salary or other compensation paid to any person in the employment or service of the United States shall not exceed the rate of four thousand dollars per annum, or shall be by fees, or uncertain or irregular in the amount or in the time during which the same shall have accrued or been earned, such salary or compensation shall be included in estimating the annual gains, profits, or income of the person to whom the same shall have been paid, and shall include that portion of any salary upon which a tax has not been paid by the employer, where the employer is required by law to pay on the excess over four thousand dollars: Provided also, That in computing the income of any person, corporation, company, or association there shall not be included the amount received from any corporation, company, or association as dividends upon the stock of such corporation, company, or association if the tax of two per centum has been paid upon its net profits by said corporation, company, or association as required by law.

Sec. 29. That it shall be the duty of all persons of lawful age having an income of more than three thousand five hundred dollars for the taxable year computed on the basis herein prescribed, to make and render a list or return, on or before the day provided by law, in such form and manner as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the collector or a deputy collector of the district in which they reside, of the amount of their income, gains, and profits, as aforesaid; and all guardians and trustees, executors, administrators, agents, receivers, and all persons or corporations acting in a fiduciary capacity, shall make and render a list or return, as aforesaid, to the collector or a deputy collector of the district in which such person or corporation acting in a fiduciary capacity resides or does business, of the amount of income, gains, and profits of any minor or person for whom they act, but persons having less than three thousand five hundred dollars income are not required to make such report; and the collector or deputy collector shall require every list or return to be verified by the oath or affirmation of the party rendering it, and may increase the amount of any list or return if he has reason to believe that the same is understated; and in case any such person having a taxable income shall neglect or refuse to make and render such list and return, or shall render a willfully false or fraudulent list or return having been rendered to add one hundred per centum as a penalty to the amount of tax ascertained to be due, the tax and the additions thereto as a penalty to be assessed and collected in the manner provided for in other cases of willful neglect or refusal to render a list or return, or of rendering a false or fraudulent return: Provided, That any person or corporation in his, her, or its own behalf, or as such fiduciary, shall be permitted to declare, under oath or affirmation, in form and manner of which shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, what is the aggregate deduction in their favor shall not exceed four thousand dollars: And provided further, That in case where the salary or other compensation paid to any person in the employment or service of the United States by persons residing without the United States. And the tax herein provided for shall be assessed, by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and collected and paid upon the gains, profits, and income for the year ending the thirty-first day of December next preceding the time for levying, collecting, and paying said tax.

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THE HOUSEHOLD.

MISS EMILY S. BOUTON EDITOR

LIFE'S STAIRWAY.

We are all children on a stairway,
Weary of vain attempts to climb;
Or, strong ourselves, forgetting others—
While silver peals of Duty chime
High in the echoing heaven above us,
And, welcome we or dread the call,
Upon the steps we may not linger;
Ascend we must, slide back, or fall.

Whose is the fault if this one stumbles?
If that laments a hopeless bruise?
Or if any other sits despairing?
Yours, mine, who timely aid refuse,
Small honor to go up unhindered
While a tired brother by us stands;
The little children, they shall teach us,
"'Tis easier taking hold of hands."

Still up and down on Virtue's ladder
Unnumbered beings come and go,
With faces turned to nether darkness,
Or sunned with a celestial glow,
The truants out of Duty's heaven,
The white and dazzling seraph hands,
Are brethren still; and, struggling upward,
"'Tis easier taking hold of hands."
—Lucy Larcom.

HOME TALKS.

RESPONSIBILITY COMES WITH ENLARGED OPPORTUNITIES.

The Part Taken by Women in a Recent Public Affair—Their Influence Not a Myth.

It is a matter of a good deal of interest to note the expressions of the newspapers of the country regarding the part taken by women in the defeat of Mr. Breckinridge for Congress—a defeat which was as entirely unexpected to him until at the very last of the struggle as the falling of the sky would have been. He failed entirely to measure the strength of the feeling against him; to see how the deeps of the moral nature of these women were stirred, moving them to such efforts in behalf of his opponent. Editorial utterances have been, for the most part, entirely in accord with this movement on the part of these non-voters, and its power freely acknowledged. The whole affair only goes to show what women may accomplish in the interests of morality, of decency, when they are thoroughly aroused to the importance of any issue. Yet had it not been for the long and determined struggle for equal rights for men and women, the demand for the same judgment of their actions before the law and in the sentiment of the community, thus educating and moulding public opinion, such a thing would not have been possible. Or, as Mary H. Krout well puts it in the Inter-Ocean: "Thirty years ago there was not much inquiry into the private record of statesmen and office holders. The long crusade of the pioneers of equal rights, their persistent and passionate demands for one moral code affecting men and women equally, are behind all the protest of the present, which sweeps the man, morally impure, into that disgrace and final oblivion which was once the doom of the woman alone."

It is asserted that W. C. P. Breckinridge is no worse than many other men occupying public places, and that if the same law were applied to them the result would be numerous vacancies in the council halls of the nation. No doubt that is true, but it has chanced that he was the one whose sin found him out at a critical time in his career; that he jauntily defied public opinion even when confessing his own guilt; that without a single exhibition of remorse he demanded a return to one of the highest positions in the land. And so, in spite of his membership in one of Kentucky's honored families; in spite of his brilliant talents; of his eloquence as a speaker; of his pleasant social qualities, he has had to pay the penalty of wrong-doing. And it was not wholly the wrong-doing in itself, but it was in part its shameless flaunting before the people until it was a stench in the nostrils of the nation. Repentance should always bring a tender consideration for the sinning one, and helping hands to retrieval, but a bold defiance of consequences when the moral law has been broken needs to be fitly rebuked.

There are two or three lessons that are to be learned from this affair in the Ashland district of Kentucky. It is said that the strong tide of feeling which swept through the district owed its rise principally to a few of the faithful suffrage leaders there who have been instant in season and out of season in their work. It was their knowledge of public affairs gained by years of study of the trend of passing events that enabled them to guide the sentiment of the people to action. To gain this knowledge is an important duty for women in these days, when, whether they have the right of suffrage or not, they are exercising as it is right that they should, a constantly increasing influence in those movements that make for the preservation of law and order. Every woman ought to know something of the laws which govern her and her daughters equally with her husband and sons. She should have an intelligent idea of the great questions of the day which are tending towards a revolution in the conduct of affairs whether social, political, religious, or economic—such an idea as she can easily gain from the current literature of the day and from conversations with practical thinkers. That does not mean that she must give up all of her so-called womanly pursuits and duties, but that she should turn some of her energies into the new channels made for her by her increased opportunities. The day is past when women can conscientiously limit their efforts and confine their energies within the walls of home. There is a world of work outside to which each woman must contribute a share, if not, through the stress of circumstances, in action, then by earnest thought and sympathy. To direct even these wisely, a degree of intelligence regarding the great questions at issue is necessary.

Then, too, women's responsibilities have increased. The very fact of enlarged opportunities has done this. The bestowal of school suffrage upon the women of Ohio—I speak of this state because the change is so recent—has brought with it a duty that is as absolute as any other. It is a duty to the communities in which we live; it is a duty to the children in the public schools; it is a duty to ourselves that we vote when the time comes and that we use every effort to vote intelligently. There may be many who do not want this right; who rebel even against being compelled to take it into consideration. I notice there are numerous things that come to us in this world which we do not like, and yet whose final outcome is a good that we see and appreciate. It will, doubtless, be so in this case, but whether it be or no, every thinking woman will come to this view, that the obligation must be fulfilled. She must conclude that there is a purpose underlying all of this agitation; that women are, through the potency of their moral forces, to bring changes which will result in the nation's betterment, in lifting it to a higher plane than that upon which it is now acting.

No amount of sophistry can make it convincing that this right is not a duty and one that is imperative. Its exercise is in the promotion of good, for whatever improves the educational methods, is a step forward to greater intelligence in the community. And what is true of school suffrage is undoubtedly true in regard to general suffrage. It is for the betterment of humanity that woman shall have placed in her hands the power to enforce what now her influence wins by the hardest work. Could women have voted in Ashland the other day, Breckinridge's rebuke would have been far more forcible.

We have fallen upon troublous times but every woman who feels her larger responsibility and acts accordingly is, by so much, helping to bring a higher peace, a more lasting contentment and prosperity. In a little book which I was lately reading entitled "A Story of Pullman Town," setting forth the miseries that led up to the strike—that strike which was a failure for the men at the time, but which set forces at work that will end in good for all humanity—there is one character, a woman, who, through the depth of her sympathy with the people has reached a consciousness of the real truth regarding life. "I am a slave together with them;" she exclaims. "I am degraded every time they are!"

There is a time upon us, my friend, when the life individual, personal interests, comfort and joy, are out of the question, vanishing before the one all absorbing question: How can we get these things adjusted?"

She had come to a recognition of the great truth that whatever degrades one single individual degrades us all, and whatever helps one to live better helps us all, so that there is absolutely no escape from a public responsibility placed upon us any more than there is from the private ones that belong to and are acknowledged by every man and woman in our midst. It needs that we think of these things much and often.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

HOUSEHOLD CHAT.

A Bit of Advice to the Younger Members of the Household.

We were speaking the other day about the mistakes we often make when we first "go into society," and of the fact that one foolish speech will remain in the speaker's memory for years, after every one who heard it has, in all probability, forgotten it.

"I know how that is," said my housekeeping friend. "I never shall forget a foolish little thing I said, the night of my first 'grown-up' party, and my cheeks grow hot in the middle of the night sometimes, when I waken and happen to think of it.

"It all came from my nervousness, and desire to appear perfectly at ease. An elderly man, whom I had always known, and to whom I had been taught to be most respectful, asked me a teasing question, and, without stopping to think, I gave him a pert, not to say impudent answer.

"Everybody laughed, and for the time being, I felt myself to be a very witty young woman, and laughed and chatted gaily with a group of young people who gathered around me; but a little later I overheard two friends of my mother's, people whose good opinion I valued highly, commenting on my behavior:

"'I cannot understand Del tonight,' one of them said; 'she talks so much and laughs so loudly, and she was positively rude to Mr. G.'

"'Yes,' said the other, 'and what a pity; I have always thought her such a quiet, modest girl, but to-night she acts like a hoyden.'

"My pride had a sudden fall, and my new-found 'wit' did not sparkle any more that evening; I was quieted effectually, and went home as early as possible, resolving firmly never to go into company again, since I did not know enough to behave.

"Of course that vow has been broken, but I have never forgotten my mortification when I discovered what sensible people thought of my conduct that evening."

Now I want to preach a little bit of a sermon from the text her experience offers, to my girls among the Householders. Do not be in too much of a hurry to answer when you are spoken to in public; it is much better to be classed among the "slow-spoken" population, than to gain a reputation for "quick wit" at the expense of your friends, for the girl who makes "sharp speeches" is not the favorite at any gathering. People will applaud your wit as long as it is not turned upon them, but when once they have suffered from it, they will be slow to come within range of your fire again, and your following will gradually diminish.

Another thing, do not always put yourself at "dress parade" the instant a young man speaks to you. I have known girls who were the pleasantest companions in the world when only their own sex were present, who stiffened into icicles, or melted into inconsequence, when the masculine element pervaded their circle. Learn to treat other young men with the frank kindness you extend, or should extend, to your brothers, and do not regard them as aspirants for your heart and hand until they have given you reason to do so.

If you will profit by these two hints and will resolve, when you go among your friends not to say one word that can possibly hurt another's feelings, and try while enjoying yourselves, to help everybody else to a similar enjoyment, you will find yourselves the "Belle of the season" in no time; every one will like you, you will never lack an escort to an entertainment or a partner for a dance, and better than all, you will have no silly, meaningless speeches to repent of when the season is over, and no mortified sense of having exposed yourself to the ridicule of those whose esteem you have tried to win.

NUMEROUS NICE THINGS

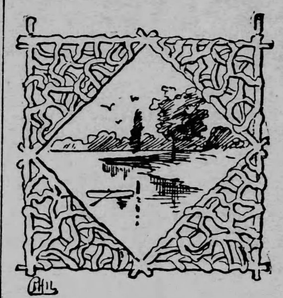
For Comfort, for Convenience and for Ornament.

Canary Lace.

Cast on 17 stitches. 1st row, k 2—o 2—n—k 4—o—k 3 tog—k 1—o—k 1—o—n—o—k 2. 2nd row, o—n—p 14—k 3. 3rd row, k 7—o—n—k 3 tog—o—k 3—o—n—o—k 2. 4th row, o—n—p 14—k 3. 5th row, k 2—o 2—n—k 2—o—k 3 tog—k 1—o—k 5—o—n—o—k 2. 6th, 8th and 10th rows, o—n—p 16—k 3. 7th row, k 5—o—n—k 3 tog—o—k 7—o—n—o—k 2. 9th row, k 2—o 2—n—k 8—o—k 3 tog—k 1—o—n—o—n—o—k 1. 11th row, k 11, o—k 3 tog—n—o—n—o—n—k 1. 12th and 14th rows, o—n—p 14—k 3. 13th row, k 2—o 2—n—k 6—o—k 3 tog—k 1—o—n—o—n—o—n—k 1. 15th row, k 9—o—n—k 3 tog—o—n—o—n—k 1. 16th row, o—n—p 12—k 3. Repeat from beginning.—E. B.

Rustic Frame.

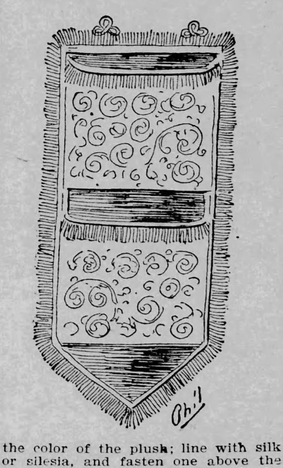
Select four straight pieces of willow about as large as a man's thumb, and as long as you require for the size of your picture. The bark, which in the frame I saw was of a soft golden color, is left on, and the pieces are fastened firmly at the corners with brads, which are hidden by a lap of the bark. Take four other pieces, a little smaller and shorter than the first, and fasten them in diamond shape across the others. For



the grill work in the corners take the small, flexible "switches," weaving them out and in, twisting them about the main frame work as in the illustration, and varnish the whole. Cut a square of card board to fit the back of the frame, covering it on one side with dark blue velvet or plush, and on the other with silesia. Fasten this to the frame at the sides and bottom, leaving an opening at the top through which to slip the picture. For small pictures such as cabinet or carte photographs, smaller pieces of willow should be selected.—Annabel.

Wall Pocket.

Take a piece of plush corresponding in color with the furnishings of the room in which it is to hang, and of any desired size; point it at one end, put a piece of the stiffening used by dressmakers between it and a lining of silesia, and overhand together. Now take two pieces of black brocaded silk, each as long as the width of the plush foundation, and proportionately wide; outline the brocaded figures with embroidery silk matching



the color of the plush; line with silk or silesia, and fasten one above the other to the foundation. Finish the top of each pocket, and the edge of the whole with a fringe of silk combining the chosen color with black, and make two loops of heavy silk cord to suspend the pocket by. A good cord for this purpose can be made by covering a piece of heavy twine with crochet silk in the same way that the rings, so much used in fancy work, are covered.—Annie.

Towel-Rack Cover.

Take a piece of fine crash or of butchers' linen, two yards long and wide enough to cover the rack. Fringe one end to a depth of four inches, knotting the strands for a heading. Work a design in the centre with wash silks or linen floss, and embroider a simple pattern around the edge and across the end above the fringe.—Bonny Bell.

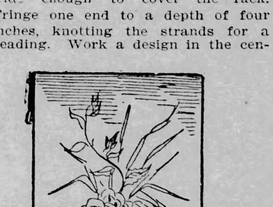
Lamp Mat.

Cut a circular piece of chamois eleven inches across its diameter; cut the edge in deep points or vandykes, in the center of which cut out a small diamond-shaped piece, filling the spaces alternately with pale blue and brown satin, fastening the edge of the chamois to the satin with fancy stitches in scarlet and gold silk.

Around the outer edge of the mat is a pointed design in scarlet satin ribbon, fastened down at regular intervals with long stitches in gold-colored silk, the ribbon being made into tiny bows at the head of each vandyke. Fancy stitches in scarlet and gold are worked from these bows toward the center of the mat, which is outlined with a band of the scarlet and gold decoration used as a border. Black cloth may be used instead of the chamois, and the mat is to be lined with heavy cardboard covered with canton flannel.—Aunt Clara.

Work Apron.

This is made of white or brown linen, the design is done in black velvet ribbon and outline stitch with red



embroidery cotton. The pocket is worked first, and then laid on, and the edge finished with buttonhole stitch. Then the outer design is worked, and the edge of the apron scalloped. The velvet is to be taken off when the apron is laundried. The pocket serves as a convenient receptacle for balls and knitting work, which can be rolled up and put away in it when it is not in use.—"Bee."

The long winter evenings will soon be here and holiday work begin. The editor hopes that all who know of anything new and pretty to be made for gifts will impart their knowledge to the Household.

THE HOUSEHOLD LETTER BOX.

Letter From Another Mother—Something of Interest to Flower Lovers.

Best Way to Manage Some Men.

I did not think of writing again but Mehitable's letter aroused a sleeping past. This week I hear a pleading from "O. E. M." that should not be turned aside. I started in married life the same way, but having had enough of such a life in childhood I determined to slip out of it some way, and if my experience will be of any benefit to any one here it is. At first I was only allowed the floor and said very little, quickly learning that a man delights to make a woman feel she must obey him whether right or wrong, but, being of a lively disposition, I often turned his mishaps and mistakes into such ridicule that he was more careful should the same be threatened again, finally he tumbled us both off from the ladder. We had to begin at the very lowest round again, and now I think he sometimes depends on "wife" too much, for I do not feel capable of deciding in everything for husband and children too. Now, it is: "I'll see wife about it," or "Mamma knows," and I do the best I can, sometimes turning matters so they have to decide for themselves.

In "O. E. M.'s" case, she has her little ones with her yet, while Mehitable says the children are grown and gone. If I was O. E. M. I would not complain before, or to the children, but take them into my confidence, get them interested in what I read, teach them how to do many things. (It requires much patience). Then have them tell papa all about it. If you want to go riding watch your chance, tell the children to be ready as soon as papa is and go right along, encourage them to ask papa about this, or that, that he likes to talk about, and he will be glad to take you with him often.—Another Mother.

Vive L'America and Her Girls.

About Old and Young Girls.—As we drift along from youth to old age we are prone to take note of the similarity existing between these two elements. The maiden in her first flush of womanhood is the most beautiful of all God's creatures. The quick blush, the impulsive movement, the ready answer in emergency, the sympathetic word to sister, or friend, are characteristic of the young American girl of the period.

America can boast of the most beautiful girls in the world. Their individuality is the strongest and their expression the sweetest of any girls the world over. In domestic life give me the quick witted, intelligent American girl. She can be nurse, help and friend, and can cook a meal as nicely as professional. Her life from girlhood to womanhood is ennobling, cheering and refreshing to the last degree. Gentle to her friends, forbearing to enemies, she develops those sweet traits of character which are so refreshing to the sterner sex; and when she has been properly trained at home rarely goes astray.

Her sister, the old girl, is the same sweet person, but the youthful cheek has become thin and wan, her beautiful withal, for the richness of her experience has given her face an expression that youth can never assume. The so-called "old maid" is only the fully developed maiden with the same impulses strengthened and under her perfect control. She is the steadfast friend of those who need her assistance; she is faithful in all things, too much so, sometimes, for her own happiness and well being. The old girl in nearly every instance is the sweetly developed young girl, and a very pleasant person to have in the family.—Tessie.

Some Information Anent Flowers.

There is much interest in growing dahlias from seed, as one can not be sure what kind of flowers will result. From one paper of seed of the single variety I have had a number of new blooms of brilliant colors. Whether the plants are from seed or tubers remember that the dahlia is a thirsty plant, so give a liberal supply of water every day, using soapsuds once a week as a fertilizer. Sweet peas may be made to bloom till killed by the frost if the roots are kept well mulched and every flower gathered each day. It is ripening of the seed pods that cause the vines to wither early. Chrysanthemums during the summer should not be neglected. If shapely bushes well covered with bloom are desired for fall potting. Give rich soil and an abundance of water. If mild-dew attacks the plants the remedy is a quarter of an ounce of sulphide of potash dissolved in a gallon of water and applied to the plants at night. The canna thrives well with ordinary culture. Its brilliant flowers and oriental-like foliage make it not only a fine decorative plant for the lawn, but, as it is ever blooming, it also does well in the house, especially some of the dwarf varieties.

Nigra hillibore has dark, shining green leaves and white saucer-shaped flowers. As it has the virtue of blooming in midwinter it is called the Christmas rose. When planted out doors give a moist, cool, shady spot during summer, and cover with a cold frame in late fall, or else pot the plants and keep in a cold room.

It is well if common plants have been put in some place sheltered from high winds; if this has not been done give some support about the roots, as the bushes in rich soil grow quite tall and are liable to blow over. No late blooming flower is more satisfactory. If a little of the ends of the stems are cut off each day I have known a bouquet kept for two weeks in fresh water without fading. The cosmos blooms late but in the greatest profusion.

Anemone Japonica is one of our finest hardy late blooming flowers. It begins to flower in September and continues till frost. Roots should be planted in the spring in a shaded place. A sandy loam enriched with leaf mold will prove most satisfactory.

The garden carnation may be kept in bloom until frost if care be taken to secure good constitutions in the plants, and they are not impaired by overforcing. Plants should have sunshine and moisture but not too much heat. Spray often to prevent insect enemies from doing any damage. It a little measuring worm bores through stems cut them off and they will sprout up again from the root.

Nasturtium beds may be kept blooming until quite late by dropping fresh seed here and there among the blooming plants. As the young plants grow and the old ones fade pull out the latter.

The aster is essentially a fall flower, and always blooms best in the showery weather and cool nights of autumn. Give the plants plenty of space, the tall kinds a slight support. To grow the aster to perfection furnish a deep, well enriched soil. A mulch of coarse manure and plenty of water during dry spells will assist in securing fine flowers.—Belle P. Drury.

A short article from this correspondent on plants suitable for window gardens of winter blooming flowers would be very acceptable to those of the Household who desire to prepare them this fall.—Ed.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

A Fair Exchange is No Robbery—Useful Information.

E. C. N.—The only way in which you can obtain that which you desire will be to advertise for it. We cannot insert such requests in this department, and have made an exception to our rules, in answering your letter, as you neglected to comply with some of them, but in consideration of the sentiment of the letter, the editor has done the best he could for you and wishes you success.—Ed.

Mrs. Mary J.—The editor thinks that you have no need to apologize for your letters. They are full of good sense and show a desire to help others, which is worth more than perfect grammatical construction, or a more polished manner of expression. If you still have the earnest desire for learning that you express, you can do very much for yourself by noticing carefully the construction of sentences and the correct spelling of words. It is a good idea to have a dictionary at hand and to consult it for the spelling of even small words, or those in common use, as many good writers will frequently fail in spelling those, when they are quite correct when larger words are used. By using such means as you have at hand, reading thoughtfully and carefully the newspapers and magazines you have, you will be able to help yourself very much without interfering with your daily life of "helping out everyone," wherever you are needed. Write again, and be sure of a welcome.—Ed.

Inquiries.

Will some one give us a recipe for saur kraut, as the Dutch put it up? We people in the south cut up the cabbage and put it in layer of cabbage and layer of salt (nearly cover the cabbage with salt) and then pound the cabbage and salt down with a maul and then another layer of cabbage and salt and so on until barrel is full. Then tie an old cloth over end of barrel and the kraut is made according to our fashion, but it is so tough and salt it is a hard job to eat it.—John Stone.

Does anybody know what will cure ringing noise in the ears?—A lady of Toledo.

I have an iron kettle that will become rusty while in use, and the peculiar black that is always on new iron ware, still clings to it. I have rubbed it with lard and heated it, and washed it several times. This treatment has never before failed to make kettles perfectly smooth and clean, but has this time. Will some one tell me what more I can do?—N.

Answers.

Sweet Kate.—Your quotation is from a poem by James Russell Lowell, and the stanza in which it is found reads thus:

"And what is so rare as a day in June?
Then, if ever, come perfect days;
Then heaven tries the earth if it be in tune,
And over it softly her warm ear lays."

I suppose I shall be accounted as one without appreciation of the beautiful, but I must confess that I do not understand the above, and cannot but wonder where the author found authority, or precedent, for calling "heaven" "she," or saying that "she" lays her ear softly, or otherwise, on the earth. Perhaps some one will enlighten me.—Frances Howard.

B. E. J.—Sends answer to "Mother" that alcohol will remove grass stains, and that in case that is not to be had, warm, sweet milk, fresh from the cow, will answer, but not quite as well. Both should be used as soon as possible after the stain is made, and before it has been washed with water.

For the lady who asked how to keep jelly from moulding, cut rounds of white paper to fit just inside of your glasses dip them in brandy, or alcohol, and put them over the jelly, then cover closely with paper; brush the top and sides of the paper with white of egg. This will fasten the paper securely to the glass and form an air-tight cover over the top. Should any mould form it will be all on top of the brandied paper and can be removed without disturbing or affecting the jelly.—Catherine Wood.

THE COOK'S IN HER ELEMENT.

"Picklin' and Presarvin' and Makin' Jell."

Quince Preserves.

Pare the fruit and cut in quarters if the quinces are very large, otherwise in halves. Boil them in a very little water, until they are sufficiently soft to pierce with a broom straw. Allow three-quarter lb. of sugar to every lb. of fruit. Take the fruit from the water, and put in the sugar. Bring it to a boil and skim; then add the fruit and cook until perfectly clear.—B. A. B.

Preserved Apples.

Weigh equal quantities of good brown sugar and of apples peeled, and sliced thin, allowing 1 pt. of water to every 3 lbs. of sugar; skim it well, and boil until quite thick; add the apples and the grated peel of 1 or 2 lemons, and 2 or 3 pieces of white ginger root; boil until the apples look clear and yellow. This will keep for years.—Amy.

Pickled Pears.

Peel the pears and cut in halves or quarters according to their size. To 7 lbs. of fruit allow 2 lbs. of sugar and 1 pt. of vinegar; add cinnamon cloves and all-spice; dissolve the sugar in the vinegar, add the pears and cook until tender.—L.

Preserved Citron.

Pare and cut open the citron; clean out all except the rind; boil it until soft. To every lb. of fruit allow a lb. of sugar, and 1 lemon; put the sugar and lemon together and boil to a syrup skimming well; then add the citron and boil one hour.

Pickled Eggs.

Sixteen eggs, 1 qt. vinegar, half oz. each of 1 black pepper, Jamaica pepper and ginger. Boil the eggs for twelve minutes, then dip them into cold water and take off the shells. Put the vinegar with the pepper and ginger into a stew-pan, and let it simmer for ten minutes. Now place the eggs in a jar bring the vinegar to the boiling point and pour over them. When cold, cover closely; the pickle will be ready for use in one month.—Incognita.

Pickled Oysters.

Take 150 oysters, put them in a sauce-pan, add salt to taste and simmer until they are heated through, but do not let them boil; take them out and put them in a stone jar. To the liquor in the sauce-pan add 1 pt. vinegar, 3 dozen whole cloves, and 3 dozen whole pepper corns; let it come to a boil and when the oysters are quite cold, pour the liquor over them, and cover the jar closely.—Ajax.

THE MERRY-GO-ROUNDS

Are Becoming Interested in "The Tour of the Continent."

An old friend of the Circle dropped in this bright fall morning to say a word to "Scratcher," as follows: "I would like to say to 'Scratcher' the words I heard an old lady say about her son who had just made a speech in our debating society in favor of Women's rights. 'He is level-headed.' How many of our Circle are artists? My ambition is to become one. I love the beautiful in nature, and almost envy 'Roy' his picturesque home. I think he might bring a basket of yellow lotus with him the next time he comes."—Nita Vansier.

Roy's letter attracted the attention of another reader of The Blade also, and brings a new and very welcome member into our Circle. "Young Housekeeper" writes: "Perhaps you will not admit me to your Circle, as I am married, but I am as young as some of you, and take such an interest in the M. G. R. letters that I can not resist my desire to write one. My home is in the northern woods of Michigan, and it is very pleasant here in summer. My favorite flower is the Trailing Arbutus that grows so plentifully near the lakes. I agree with Vera Rose on the equal rights and ideal question, and think all school girls should read Miss Alcott's stories. I would like to hear more about Roy's home, as I was born and brought up in the Mississippi Valley and can remember the high bluffs distinctly. Girls, do not send 'Tamarack' too many recipes, these old bachelors are apt to be rather conceited in regard to their own ability to cook; having married one myself, I know something about them."

"Esme Roy" says that he has noticed a large number of the members live, as he does, in the country. He is especially fond of music and of history, biography and travels, and heartily approves of Miss Prudence's plan for a Tour of the Continent. He thinks "Fleur de Lis" design for a badge is splendid, and is in favor of having it adopted. He urges the boys to prove false "Hazel Thornton's" statement that they are playing truant for he thinks they can not afford to lose one of the Circle's 'delightful gatherings."

"Brown Eyes" comes in to acknowledge that the "School Mistress" was right in regard to his having once been a "Wonder Column Boy." The "School Mistress" has a good memory, "Brown Eyes," and seldom forgets her friends. The young gentleman extends a cordial invitation to School Mistress and Miss Prudence to come to his home and help him dispose of the luscious pears, peaches, grapes and melons that are so plentiful he is in danger of doing himself an injury if left alone. In regard to woman's suffrage, he says: "I believe in it, for nine out of every ten of our American women understand the needs of our country better than the foreign element that come here to violate our laws and degrade the purity of the ballot-box. I am very much pleased with the M. G. R., finding that it contains views that are entertaining as well as instructive; I hope Miss Prudence will not be offended because I come so often, and that she and the "School Mistress" will be able to accept my invitation."—Brown Eyes.

You may be sure, "Brown Eyes," that the invitation was thoroughly appreciated, though the ladies were unable to accept it.

"Pansy Blossom" joined the group in the cosy corner this morning. She says she is much interested in our weekly meetings, and is longing for the Tour of the Continent. She sends a pretty little poem to the Merry-Go-Rounds which Miss Prudence gladly accepts, though lack of space prevents her from publishing it entire.

There are unknown worlds to conquer,
And loftier heights to reach;
There are unknown thoughts to picture
And untold lessons to teach;
There are unknown chords to vibrate,
And ideals given to teach.

Have you read your inmost longings?
Have you found your hidden key?
Have you struck the waiting music?
Have you reached the "path to be"?
Have you searched for the one talent
That was given alone to thee?
—Pansy Blossom.

Dear Merry-Go-Rounds:—Will you welcome another Illinois girl in your charming circle? Please place my chair beside "One Little Girl in Blue," for I, too, can ride a bicycle, and think it fine sport. My favorite authors are Mrs. Georgia Sheldon and E. P. Roe. I have just finished reading "A Young Girl's Wooing," by E. P. Roe, and think it immense.

I live on a farm, but cannot truly say I like to live in the country. I should like to live in a large city where one could have the advantages of lectures and the opera, the latter I am passionately fond of. How many of our members belong to the U. P. church? Wake up, boys! Let us hear from more of you.—Witch Hazel.

Dear Merry-Go-Rounds:—Will you admit to your Circle one who is (so to speak) beyond civilization? I am teacher of a government day school, among the Indians, and am the only white man within ten miles. I have been much interested in the different views expressed as to the "model young man." I quite agree with "Golden Rod" and "Mountain Daisy" as to what a "gentleman" will not do, but am afraid that if the lines were closely drawn there would be few "gentlemen" to be found.

Did it ever occur to you, girls, what a "power for good" you might have if you would use it by refusing to accept attentions from those whom you know are addicted to the use of tobacco, alcohol in any of its forms, or profanity? I do not believe there is a young man who does not wish to be well thought of by the ladies, and if social ostracism was the result of all bad habits, fewer would form them, and those who had would have a powerful incentive to reform. As I live so near the home of that once famous chief, I will borrow his name.—Red Cloud.

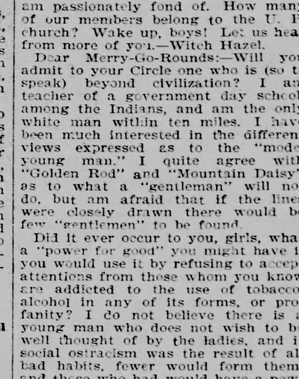
Miss Prudence assures the "noble savage" that he is very welcome, and that he is cordially invited to come this way whenever the spirit moves him. In answer to a question asked by "Pansy Blossom," the Chaperone says the lists of cities for the Tour of the Continent are to be sent in at once, as there will be a great deal of arranging to be done before the route can be decided upon, and the different cities assigned to those who are to write them up. If our tour is to be a success, every one of the many Merry-Go-Rounds must do their share to make it so. Those who are not called upon to entertain the party in any special city can help by promptly sending in their list and application for a ticket; a complete list of those taking the tour will be published, and any amusing adventures that befall them on the way will be chronicled by the Wonder Column reporter, who has solemnly promised to make as few mis-statements as she can consistently.

A POPULAR AUTHOR.

Stanley J. Weyman and the Work From His Pen.

Recently the Appletons have brought out a new edition of Stanley J. Weyman's House of the Wolf, an historical novel of the times of the Huguenots and their terrible massacre upon St. Bartholemew's day. This was really the beginning of his success in long story-writing. It was published in the English Illustrated Magazine as a serial and then published in book form, afterwards being translated into French.

Since then Mr. Weyman has written several other historical stories and ac-



STANLEY J. WEYMAN.

cording to Book News, which recently gave a sketch of him, he proposes to confine himself to that kind of work. His idea is that such novels have fallen into bad odor because authors have not gone back to the times described and made the people real flesh and blood. To some extent that may be true. Certain it is that historical stories of the present day have mostly had to beg for readers.

In October Mr. Weyman will commence a series of short stories, twelve in all in the same magazine in which House of the Wolf appeared first. These are to be historical in character and the scene is to be in France in the time of Henry of Navarre. He seems to be particularly attracted toward France, whose history he considers more dramatic than that of England.

It is always pleasant to know something of the personality of one whose work has proved interesting and so to the many who have liked these historical novels of Mr. Weyman's an item or two concerning him will not be amiss.

He is an Englishman born, having first seen the light at Ludlow in 1855, and being now, therefore, just in the prime of life. He received a thorough education, was for awhile a teacher of classics and then read law, having been called, as it is termed there, in 1881. He practiced until 1890, and since that time has traveled extensively in different countries, not, however, including the United States. In appearance he is of medium height, and quite slender, with a broad, full forehead, keen eyes and pale complexion.

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

By Miss R. W. Easterbrooks.

"I won't stay home till I'm faded and gray;
I will see the world, I declare!"
And the mouse stuck his tail in a desperate way
Through the hole at the foot of the stair.

"My father and mother can travel about,
But I must stay here till I die.
They say I'm too simple—too small to go out,
And think they are wiser than I.

"I'll show them if I can be trusted or no—
If I'm not as cunning as they!
The things they call cats will not find me so slow
But I can keep out of their way.

"I sha'n't lose my breath, as my mother has done,
Nor my tail, as my grandfather did.
The truth is, they're getting too old for a run,
While I am as spry as a kid."

So he twisted about with his stiff little tail
Till it stuck where his head was before,
Then started to walk to the old kitchen pail,
That stood on the bright yellow floor.

'Twas quite an excursion, the traveler thought,
As he cautiously ventured ahead.
"How silly!" he murmured. "Mice are to be caught,
Who should do the catching instead!

"Let the things they call cats bother me if they dare!
I'll carry them home for my tea!"
And the mouse looked about with a confident air
For the creatures he thought them to be.

That gray furry mass lying there in the sun
Was a mountain, without any doubt.
He never imagined the thing could be one
Of the cats he'd been cautioned about.

So he walked to its side in a critical way,
As soft as itself, and as bold;
When swoop! went a pay on his jacket of gray,
And—well, what remains to be told?

The old parent mice came home early that night,
And passed the old cat on their way;
Her jaws were all bloody, and close at her right
Lay the last final end of the poor little mite
Who thought himself wiser than they.
—Exchange.

THE JAPANESE MUFFIN MAN.

"Oh, do you know the muffin man?"
Do you remember this old game?
I believe when some of us were small it used to be played. One child would sing the question to another, and he would answer, "Oh, yes, I know the muffin man," until all in the room would know the muffin man, but I don't think any of you know the old fellow I am thinking about, because he doesn't live in America. He lives in Japan, a country that is nearly ten thousand miles from here, and he is a very funny looking old man. The Japanese children love to get money and run out to buy candy or cake, just as you do, but one of their favorite ways of spending their money and their time is with the "muffin man," making muffins.

This old fellow is a great favorite; he goes along the street with a sort of table on his back, something like that which our scissors grinders carry, and a pot of charcoal in his hand. As he goes through, he rings a little bell and sings a funny song. When the children hear him they beg some money of their mothers, and then they rush out to catch him. If there are five or six children, he stops, puts down his table, opens a large drawer under it, gets out a dozen little iron rings about the size of a silver dollar, then a large iron plate. He pokes his charcoal fire, puts the plate on it, greases it well with oil, while the boys and girls look on impatiently. They pay their money, a cent, or a half cent, or perhaps a quarter of a cent, for Japanese money is divided into parts of a cent, and sometimes it takes five copper pieces to make one of our cents. These have a hole in the middle. They are strung on pieces of twisted straw. Now the old man makes the batter, beating up some rice flour and water with a little sugar, and taking some little tin paddles, he gives one to each child, and their play is ready. The large iron plate is quite hot by this time, and the children dip their ladles in the batter, drop it into the rings and watch it until it turns a nice brown color. They turn them over with the little paddles and some of the girls can do this very skillfully and neatly, but some spill the batter over their dress, or burn their fingers a little. They don't mind this much, for they are so good-natured they seldom cry, but keep right on. The old muffin man in the meantime sits down cross-legged on an old straw mat and waits patiently, often a whole afternoon, until they have used the batter, or have spent all their money. The little baby sisters or brothers stand by and sometimes take a turn at the little paddles, or help to eat the cakes, and they all look so happy that I have often stopped to watch them. Their faces, to be sure, are not very clean, nor their hands, and when they have finished, the batter is smeared over their clothes. Still they enjoy it and have no fear of the dirt, for just as soon as evening comes on, each little one goes into a hot bath, and the day's dirt is soon washed away. There is no pushing, no hard or angry cries, for the Japanese children rarely quarrel, and never strike each other. I lived in Japan two years, and I never saw but one childish quarrel.

But now our old muffin man is putting away the rings and the paddles in his table drawer, and he cleans the iron plate, covers up the fire, and starts off, after saying many a good bye and his little customers who have had such a good time, and such a feast of little round muffins. On he goes to another street, or if it is too late, to his home, having earned by his day's labor about six or eight cents.

THINGS I AM LEARNING.

Boys and girls, I want to tell you of a plan of mine; if you think it a good one, you can adopt it for your own: I keep a little blank-book, such as those in which hundreds of you are to-day writing your spellings in school. I call it my "Book of Things I don't know."

A friend of mine says he should think it would take an immensely large book to hold all the things I don't know. So it would; but I use the small one for convenience; when that is filled I can take another and another.

Yesterday I wrote about the fruit of the carob tree. An Italian gentleman sent me a long, flat, brown pod looking very much like those of the honey locust, that Western children often see, growing wild in the forests; and that is often found as an ornamental tree in our Eastern gardens.

Within were ranged little brown beans, and between these was a sweetish substance of very agreeable flavor. My friend said that these pods were used for food by both men and animals.

He called it, in Italian, carruba; so I looked in my books to see what more I could learn about it. I found that the carruba is the carob tree; that it is a native of Spain, Italy, and the Levant; and that it is cultivated also in Palestine. It has another name (St. John's Bread), and it seems probable that in the East, the land of traditions, they may call it so because they say St. John ate also of these pods. When in the wilderness of Judea his meat was locusts and wild honey.

I learned another interesting fact. You know our smallest standard of English weights began thus: Thirty-two grains were gathered from the middle of a full ear of wheat; these, well dried, made a pennyweight, twenty of which made an ounce, and so on. Now, the bean of the carob served a similar purpose among the Hebrews, and was originally the unit of weight to them, as the wheat-grain was to our ancestors. Gerah, the name applied to it, is retained in our translation of the Bible, in Exodus xxx: 13, and in several other places, always in this connection: "The shekel is twenty gerahs." So if you ever see a pod of the carob tree, and can find in it twenty smooth, perfect beans, as you hold them in your hand you will have a good idea of the weight of the ancient shekel.—M. B. C. S.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

1.—WHO WAS I?

I was born in Greece during the "Age of Fables," and am known in history as the "Citizen of Attica" and the founder of the Isthmian Games. Every nine years, seven youths and seven maidens were sent as tribute to Minos, King of Crete, to be devoured by the Minotaur, a creature with a bull's head and a human body. The third time I went, and Ariadne, the king's daughter, falling in love with me, gave me a thread to guide me out of the labyrinth, the lair of the Minotaur, after I had slain him. I was successful, but on my return home the pilot

News of the Week.

The Blade is a newspaper for free American citizens, and under the above head, aims to give first, those events which are the history and progress of the world for the week—those which every intelligent man needs to know and should know; second, all important political events; and lastly, the leading minor occurrences that possess interest to every educated and thinking reader.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATS.

Hill Nominated for Governor in Spite of Himself.

Saratoga, Sept. 26.—The New York Democratic state convention this afternoon developed a very dramatic scene. After the preliminary business, nominations for the head of the ticket were in order. G. R. Hilt, of Albany, named J. Boyd Thacher. Then an Allegheny county delegate rose, and nominated Senator Hill (who was chairman of the convention) for the governorship. The convention went wild, the delegates standing on chairs and cheering.

Col. John R. Fellows arose to speak. The chairman quickly interrupted him long enough to say: "I am grateful to the Democrats of New York state,

JOHN BOYD THATCHER.

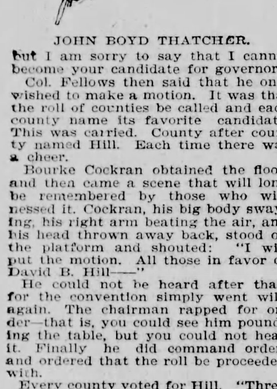
but I am sorry to say that I cannot become your candidate for governor."

Col. Fellows then said that he only wished to make a motion. It was that the roll of counties be called and each county name its favorite candidate. This was carried. County after county named Hill. Each time there was a cheer.

Bourke Cockran obtained the floor, and then came a scene that will long be remembered by those who witnessed it. Cockran, his big body swaying, his right arm beating the air, and his head thrown away back, stood on the platform and shouted: "I will put the motion. All those in favor of David B. Hill——"

He could not be heard after that, for the convention simply went wild again. The chairman rapped for order—that is, you could see him pounding the table, but you could not hear it. Finally he did command order, and ordered that the roll be proceeded with.

Every county voted for Hill. "Three hundred and eighty-three votes have been cast," said the clerk, "and every



DAVID BENNETT HILL.

one for David B. Hill. Senator Hill is the nominee of this convention."

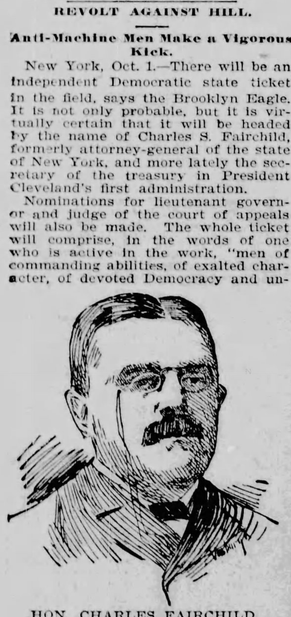
Daniel N. Lockwood, of Buffalo, was nominated for Lieutenant Governer, and Justice Gaynor for Judge of the court of appeals—both by acclamation.

REVOLT AGAINST HILL.

Anti-Machine Men Make a Vigorous Kick.

New York, Oct. 1.—There will be an independent Democratic state ticket in the field, says the Brooklyn Eagle. It is not only probable, but it is virtually certain that it will be headed by the name of Charles S. Fairchild, formerly attorney-general of the state of New York, and more lately the secretary of the treasury in President Cleveland's first administration.

Nominations for lieutenant governor and judge of the court of appeals will also be made. The whole ticket will comprise, in the words of one who is active in the work, "men of commanding abilities, of exalted character, of devoted Democracy and un-



HON. CHARLES FAIRCHILD.

questionable hostility to corruption, to slavery, to political degradation, to the brutality of machinism, to the brainlessness of bossism, and to the Sale of Law."

Since the adjournment of the machine convention at Saratoga the new movement may be said to have organized itself. Reform Democrats from all parts of the state were in conference during the most of Saturday, and have been in New York with Charles S. Fairchild, Edward M. Shepard, Oswald Ottendorfer, Carl Schurz, and other representative reform Democrats, among whom have been those responsibly connected with leading metropolitan newspapers upon the situation presented by affairs as they are. Ex-Mayor William R. Grace arrived from Europe last night and took part in the conferences then going on, as he has also taken part in those going on to-day.

The leaders were at first hesitant about the extent to which opposition to the Hill-Murphy machine might or should go. In less than a day they found that if they did not lead their followers their followers would run over them, and they did not propose to be run over. Advices from every one of the election district organizations of the state Democracy in New York and of the Independent Democracy in Kings county, as well as from the organizations known as the Cleveland Democracy in Troy, Rochester, Buffalo, Oswego and other cities, were unanimously to the effect that the plain people have put on their war paint and are determined to occupy no position of merely passive objection in the politics of this year.

ADOPTED THE CONSTITUTION.

Work of the New York Convention Has Been Practically Completed.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The constitutional convention has adopted the new constitution as reported from committee of the whole. The vote was 95 ayes and 45 noes, two Republican members voting with the minority.

The Republicans of the convention have decided to submit the canal article and the apportionment article separately and the rest of the document as a whole.

THE GREAT PROTECTIONIST.

Governor McKinley Starts the Ball Rolling at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Oct. 2.—While Senator Vest was opening the Democratic campaign in Missouri at Kansas City last night Governor McKinley facing a vociferous crowd in a large hall here, made the opening address of the Republican campaign. It was the third state campaign which he has opened within a week. The governor spent a busy day.

Hon. Chauncey L. Filley, chairman of the state committee, ex-Congressman Neldringhaus, and a committee of reception met Governor McKinley at the depot and escorted him to the Planters' Hotel, where he met a number of prominent Republicans in his apartments and at 11 o'clock held a public reception in the hotel parlors.

This reception over, there were more conferences with notable callers until 11 o'clock, when the Merchants' Exchange was visited. There was a demonstration as the governor stepped across the floor of the capacious chamber which was renewed when Mr. W. G. Boyd, president of the exchange, introduced the guest in a fitting speech.

Governor McKinley said: "Mr. President, and gentlemen of the Merchants' Exchange, I count it a very great honor to be presented to the Merchants' Exchange of the city of St. Louis, composed as it is of representative business men of this strong and progressive city. I bring to you the good will of the state of Ohio, assuming that whatever differences we may have, whatever differences you may have, you are all for the city of St. Louis (applause) and for the state of Missouri. What we want in this country, no matter what political party you may belong to, is business prosperity. (Applause.) And whatever will bring that about we mean to have. (Applause.)

"This country is too great, its resources too mighty, to permit of anything permanently standing in the way of its progress and prosperity, and whatever stands in the way must get out of the way (applause), for whatever else we may be—Ohioans or Missourians—we are all of us for our own country first, last, and all the time. (Applause.)

"I congratulate the citizens of St. Louis upon their splendid conservatism in business. We have gone through in the last eighteen months a dreadful panic and yet the business men of this city, resting as they did upon conservative business integrity, survived that panic, and as I am informed, in your great moneyed institutions you did not have a single failure. It was a remarkable history to make and I congratulate you upon it. I congratulate you, too, upon being the fifth city of this great American commonwealth. I wish for all of you for the business of this city and of the state, the largest prosperity."

After a luncheon at the hotel Governor McKinley was taken to the fair grounds, where children's day was being celebrated. Some 50,000 youngsters were on the grounds, and they all cheered lustily for "McKinley" as the governor was driven past.

Then came a visit to the exposition, where, in response to a storm of cheers and a demand for a speech, the governor said a few words, extending thanks for the welcome accorded him and expressing gratification that the great exhibits were all the handiwork of American workmen. As a manufacturing nation the United States stands supreme, and this supremacy must be maintained.

In the evening, at Suburban Hall, Governor McKinley opened the state campaign, delivering a masterly address to over 6,000 people on the issues of the day. He was enthusiastically welcomed and lavishly applauded throughout his address.

He left after the meeting on a special train for Kansas City, where he will speak this evening.

ACCIDENT AT MAUMEE.

Engineer Smith Killed and Fireman Day Injured.

Toledo Daily Blade, Oct. 1.

Fast train 42, on the Wabash, jumped the track about a mile south of Maumee yesterday morning. Engineer Fred N. Smith was killed and Fireman A. H. Day is dying. The train, due at Maumee at 7:25 a. m., was an hour and a half late, and in an effort to make up time was traveling at a terrific speed. Suddenly Conductor J. W. Hockaday, who was sitting in the smoker with one of his brakeman, heard the sharp whistle for brakes, and at the same instant felt the pressure of the air brakes. He had scarcely leaped from his seat before the train flew the track and stopped. The jar was comparatively light in the cars, and when officials and passengers scrambled to the ground they were amazed at the extent of the wreck. The engine had plunged upside down into the embankment. The bodies of the engineer and fireman were found in the debris of the shattered cab at the bottom of the ditch over which the mail car stretched as a bridge. The baggage car was hurled from its trucks and the Pullman coaches were derailed but little injured.

The accident was caused by a half thrown switch. None but the dead engineer and dying fireman could tell just the condition of the track before the engine passed, but the evidences afterward indicated that some one had tampered with the switch.

William Kirkby, commissioner of railroads and telegraphs for Ohio, was in Toledo when the wreck occurred, and immediately went to Maumee. In his official report he will say that the wreck was the result of the malicious severing of the switch rod belonging to the switch at Maumee.

WILL RESULT IN COURT MARTIAL.

The Explosion of the Caisson in Grand Boulevard.

Chicago, Oct. 2.—The caisson explosion on Grand Boulevard, which was one of the incidents of the railroad strikes of last summer, and the subsequent explosion of a caisson at Evanston during the military movements there in August, will result in the trial by court martial of Captains Wm. P. Vose, of Light Battery F, of the Second artillery, and George S. Grimes, of Light Battery A, of the same regiment.

The order for the court-martial, which will meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas on Monday, October 8, was sent out from Gen. Miles's headquarters yesterday. It was in Capt. Vose's battery that the disaster on Grand Boulevard occorred. The explosion at Evanston, which resulted in no injury to any one, occurred in the battery of Capt. Grimes.

When the accident was investigated it was found that the shrapnel which blew up was defective, and orders were issued to all the artillery officers to remove from their ammunition all the shrapnel of the kind which had exploded. When the second explosion occurred at Evanston, all the batteries were examined, and shells of the condemned variety were found in the batteries of Captains Grimes and Vose. The officers were unable to explain why the order had not been carried out, and a court-martial was decided on.

DR. TYNAN IS HOME.

What Will His Relatives Who Have His Estate Do Now?

San Francisco, Sept. 27.—Dr. Thomas Tynan, the Modesto physician and capitalist whom the courts have declared to be dead and whose $200,000 estate has been distributed among his relatives, arrived in San Francisco yesterday morning. He was met at the Oakland ferry by a number of friends and business associates. Although he was pale and slightly emaciated, the aged gentleman appeared in fair health. He said he had been in Boston all the time since his strange disappearance, and that the reason for his sudden leaving over two years ago, was to avoid the annoyance of litigation begun by his step-daughters to recover property which they alleged belonged to them.

The old man said he would probably have never returned had not the Spiritualist Slater discovered him in Boston and brought him to Reno. Slater claims to have been guided by spirits, claims the $5,000 offered by Mrs. Tynan for information of her husband's whereabouts.

JUDGE DENNY AGAINST OWENS.

Republicans in Breckinridge's District Select a Candidate.

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 27.—Judge Geo. Denny, Jr., was unanimously nominated Wednesday by the Republicans of the Ashland district to oppose Owens for Congress. Nothing sensational occurred until the judge made his speech of acceptance. After

JUDGE DENNY.

thanking the convention for its unanimous action, he said in part: "Glancing over the history of the grand old district we find it has been represented in Congress by great and noble men. Your present Congressman, I consider the superior of any of them, and in my judgment is to-day the best equipped man in Kentucky or elsewhere. They may say what they please about him, but he is the most eloquent man in the country to-day."

AT CHICKAMAUGA PARK.

Marking the Lines of the Once Ferocious Conflict.

Washington, Oct. 2.—The Chickamauga battlefield commissioners, Gen. Fullerton, Major Smith, Gen. Stewart and General H. V. Boynton, historian of the commission, have returned to Washington from Chattanooga. They have been on the battlefield for the past two weeks engaged with the state commissions in locating the battle monuments. They were accompanied by the Louisiana state commission, Senator Walthall and his staff from the Mississippi commission, Capt. Carns, of the Tennessee commission, with the officers of his battery, some members of the Ohio commission and about twenty members of the Pennsylvania commission. Three members of the Gettysburg commission were also in attendance looking over the field.

The state commissions have been engaged in locating the positions of the various regiments of their respective states, and with such a numerous representation of both sides they were able to establish a great many points of historical interest heretofore in doubt. The members of the national commission report that the work of marking and improving the battlefield is progressing with the greatest vigor and the road making has been nearly finished under the direction of Gen. Stewart, the resident commissioner. The formal dedication of the park is expected to take place next September. The executive committee of the G. A. R. and those persons connected with the park project are already in correspondence with a view to fixing details, so that the encampment at Louisville and the dedication at Chattanooga shall follow each other in order that veterans may attend both.

All information received here is to the effect that the veterans of both armies engaged at Chickamauga are arranging to be largely represented at the dedication. The New York delegation has been busily engaged in locating the positions of New York troops at Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Wauhatchie and Ringgold, and as they have a large appropriation to draw upon they expect to make New York's monuments the most imposing ever erected on a battlefield in this country.

The 56 Ohio monuments are nearly all in place, and the remainder will be completed this month. The sites for the 51 Ohio granite works were located last week. The Pennsylvania delegation is also progressing rapidly in locating positions. Minnesota has been well cared for, and from the photographs brought back by the commission it would seem that in beauty and symmetry of design her battle monument is second to none yet erected.

TRUST SHUTS DOWN.

It is Bound to Keep Up the Price of Sugar.

Philadelphia, Sept. 27.—The Franklin, Knight and Spreckles sugar refineries in this country, operated by the Sugar Trust, will shut down next Saturday. In addition to these, it is said the McCahon refinery, which is not controlled by the Trust, will also shut down. A member of the latter firm said, in answer to a question, to a reporter of the Associated Press, that if they could not sell more sugar than they are selling at present, they certainly would be obliged to close. The shutting down of the refineries will throw some 3,600 men out of employment—the Franklin-Knight about 800, the Spreckles refinery 1,200, and the McCahon refinery about 600.

A prominent sugar broker said that if the refiners had not concluded to shut down next week, it would not be long before they would be compelled to close for want of sufficient supply of raw sugar, as the present crop is now about exhausted, and the new crop does not come in before the first of the year. This condition of affairs is caused by the enormous productions during the months of June, July and August, when there were large orders on the market from speculators, who were anxious to market all the sugar they could before the new tariff went into effect, and in consequence of which the stocks of raw sugar in Cuba and other producing sections were all taken out of the warehouses and shipped to this country, while usually at this season of the year there is always a supply on hand at those places sufficient to last until the arrival of the new crop.

DIED FOR BEAUTY.

Sad Ending of a Wealthy Girl at Chicago.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—Belle White, 23 years of age, daughter of Benjamin S. White, a wealthy lumberman, died at Wood's hotel yesterday morning about 10 o'clock while under treatment for removal of facial blemishes. Death was caused, it is supposed by the use of cocaine to deaden the pain from the application of an electrical current which constituted the means of treatment. The operator was Dr. Sophie Santa, of the Dr. Sophie Santa Company. Eliza A. James, business partner of Dr. Santa, was assisting in the operation at the time.

In one hand Dr. Santa held the electric needle and in the other a sponge saturated with a 4 per cent. solution of cocaine, which she applied at intervals to deaden the intense pain caused by the needle. She had almost completed the treatment when Miss White gasped for breath and before the operator could assist her, she slid from the chair to the floor dead. Aid was hastily summoned and restoratives applied, but without avail, the young woman having died almost instantly.

A STARTLING CHARGE

That Lumber Kings Are Responsible for Recent Forest Fires.

Chicago, Sept. 26.—W. J. Littlejohn, of Chicago, in delivering the annual address before the Fire Underwriters' association of the Northwest, at the Grand Pacific hotel to-day, declared that the recent forest fires had been started by lumber kings.

They had taken that method, he said, of covering up their stealings, and to them was directly due the death and destruction which followed. The speech caused a sensation among the 200 members present. The occasion of to-day's gathering was the celebration of the silver anniversary of the association.

POPULIST SCOUNDRELISM.

Serious Charges Against Kansas State Officials.

Topeka, Kan., Oct. 1.—The Republican state central committee made public yesterday a three-column statement from Peter W. Kline, the deposed lottery king of Kansas City, Kan., of a most sensational character, charging that Populist state officials, including Attorney General Little, Governor Lewelling, his private secretary, F. J. Close, State Coal Oil Inspector Taylor and other appointees, had demanded and collected from him from time to time money aggregating several thousand dollars. The statement is in the form of a letter to State Senator Edwin Taylor, a Populist, of Wyandotte county. Last March Taylor, who had heard of these transactions, wrote Kline a letter urging him to give him the facts. Taylor wanted to use the matter before the Populist state convention and defeat the renomination of Governor Lewelling and Attorney General Little. Kline did not reply, but turned the letter over to Nelson F. Acers, a Democrat, but an enemy of the Populist leaders.

Yesterday the Republican state committee made public Kline's long delayed reply to Taylor's letter, which starts out by reciting a meeting he had in Topeka with James F. Legate, F. J. Close, Attorney General Little and Acers during the session of the legislature of 1893. He says he paid Legate $3,000 at that meeting to use in defeating anti-lottery, anti-policy shop and gambling bills then before the legislature. He declares that Legate and Close also agreed that police commissioners who would protect Kline's business would be appointed in Kansas City, Kan., if Kline would pay $1,500, which he did. The commissioners were not appointed per contract and another $1,500 was demanded and paid. These demands, Kline says, were made by Attorney General Little and Private Secretary Close.

About this time H. L. Taylor, of Wichita, was appointed state coal oil inspector, to whom were referred all parties engaged in the lottery business who desired protection of state authorities. Taylor appointed W. A. Atkin, an employe of Kline, who was receiving $49 per month in a policy shop, to a deputyship. From this time until the present Atkin has acted as the middleman between the gamblers and the law officers, and it is asserted by Kline that he is now wealthy, lives in the finest house in the city, owns a fine carriage and wears costly diamonds. Kline also charges that Atkin has collected $5,000 per month from the lotteries and policy shops since his appointment as deputy oil inspector, and that part of this amount goes to state officials to prevent prosecution. After declaring prevent prosecution. He also declares that he had made a contract with Governor Lewelling and Attorney General Little to pay them certain sums of money for protection to his business.

Judge S. S. Sharpe, one of the men who was to be appointed police commissioner at Kansas City on the agreement entered into by Kline, Legate, Private Secretary Close and Attorney General Little, publishes an affidavit corroborating Kline's statement. Kline is now without a dollar, and it is asserted that he and Acers tried to sell the statement he made to the Populists for $1,000 and that Chairman Breidenthal and other leaders refused to talk with them. Acers came here ten days ago and, it is claimed, agreed to suppress the whole matter for $800, and after failing to negotiate with Breidenthal sent the proposition to Little, who ordered the messenger out of his office.

GOLD RESERVE GROWING.

A Demand for Notes of Small Denomination.

New York, Sept. 26.—The gold reserve is gradually growing, and Monday, according to the figures of Cashier Muhlmann, of the subtreasury, amounts to $58,297,000. While the growth of the gold reserve has been slow, it has been steady, and the treasury department has not been obliged to make an effort to increase it.

"We have paid out or exchanged $3,000,000 in small bills for legal tenders and treasury notes of a larger denomination inside of three weeks," said Cashier Muhlmann to-day. "This shows business is getting better daily, for the demand for small bills means they are for use. Most of the $3,000,000 exchanged was for local use, so trade in New York must be much better than for some time past."

Much of the increased income of the government is derived from the custom house duties, which have been almost doubled since the new tariff bill went into effect, but the gold which has begun to flow back again into the treasury vaults is gleaned from all over. Much of it comes from mines, and more comes from hoarders, who appear to have awakened to the fact that all danger of another panic is passed. A well known banker said today in speaking of the general outlook:

"Several dry goods merchants have told me business was never better than it is this month. That is because retailers have almost cleaned cleaned their shops out and must replenish. Now in the financial world we are waiting for several railroad reorganizations, and perhaps for one or two receivers to be appointed for corporations which must find their level. This all means reconstruction."

THEY CAPTURED JEFF DAVIS.

Fourth Michigan Cavalry Hold a Reunion.

Jackson, Mich., Sept. 26.—A reunion of the nation's most famous regiment, the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, was held yesterday.

It was this regiment, in command of Col. Pritchard, that captured Jeff Davis in petticoats and raided the camp of the fleeing leader on May 10, 1865. During the war 2,408 men served in the famous regiment. At the time of the capture the regiment numbered 500 men. Fourteen men from each company were detailed to make the capture. Capt. H. S. Boutelle, of Ypsilanti, one of this detail, was present at the reunion.

This was the tenth annual reunion of the association, and only 49 veterans could be gathered together to share the honor due the historical regiment.

HOW IS THIS NOW?

But is It Any Different Than the Free Trade Theories?

Denver, Col., Sept. 28.—Colorado cattlemen and ranchmen are considerably excited over reports that Mexican cattle barons intend to ship stock into Colorado to fatten on government lands. Efforts will be made to shut out the foreign cattle by means of national and state quarantine regulations. State Veterinarian Grosswell has received word that the first shipments from Mexico have been detained in quarantine in New Mexico, and rather than hold them there 90 days the owner will rush them into the Kansas City market.

DEMOCRATIC PAPER FLOPS.

Cheyenne Daily Leader, Oldest in Wyoming, Turns.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Sept. 27.—The Cheyenne Daily Leader, the oldest Democratic daily newspaper in Wyoming, has taken down the Democratic state ticket from the head of its editorial page, and announced its independence of all politics. It has endorsed the Carey arid land bill, and many believe its defection at this stage of the campaign is intended to defeat the Democratic legislative ticket, and aid in the election of James M. Carey to the United States Senate.

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL.

He Will Declare the Apostolic Delegation Here, Independent.

New York, Sept. 27.—A special dispatch from Rome says: Leo XII is engaged in preparing an encyclical letter, in which he will declare the apostolic delegation in Washington independent of the propaganda, and under the direct control of the pope.

His holiness's object in this measure is to strengthen the authority of Mgr. Satolli.

In the same encyclical, which will appear about Christmas, his holiness praises the Catholic University of Washington.

IMPORTED CANADIAN LUMBER.

First Effects of the New Democratic Tariff.

Bay City, Mich., Sept. 26.—The results of the new tariff duties on lumber were seen in this city yesterday when four million feet of lumber from the Spanish River Lumber company, on the Canadian side, were brought into this port. The lumber was brought over by the steam barge Kathden and was consigned to E. T. Carrington.

The new law allows the foreigners to lay their lumber down at the Michigan ports at a lower price than the Michigan lumbermen can get to the ports via the railroads and rivers. This is the first consignment ever made to a Michigan port from Canada under the new law.

The Michigan lumbermen say prices for logging must go down before they can continue their business at any profit.

THEY ENDORSED CLEVELAND.

The Montana Democratic Convention at Helena.

St. Paul, Sept. 26.—A Helena, Mont., special to the Pioneer Press, says: Cleveland and the Democratic national administration were endorsed by the Montana Democratic state convention yesterday. The resolutions favor tariff reform, the election of senators by popular vote and the unconditional free coinage of silver. P. S. Corbett, of Missoula, was nominated for Congress. Judge L. A. Luce, of Bozeman, was nominated for associate justice. There are three full tickets in the field for all state and county officers except in Meagher county, where the Democrats and Populists fused, each taking half the nominations. The legislature chosen this fall will elect two United States senators. There was some fusion sentiment but the fusionists were in the minority.

FOREIGN.

CHAIRMAN WILSON.

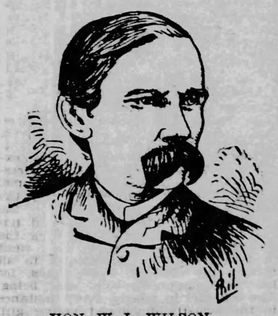
Banqueted by the London Board of Trade.

London, Sept. 28.—The dinner given by the chamber of commerce of London to Congressman W. L. Wilson, of West Virginia, took place at the Hotel Metropole last evening. About seventy guests were present, including J. Sterling Morton, secretary of agriculture, and his two sons, Paul and Joy Morton; Congressman Isidore Strauss, of New York; Sir Courtenay E. Boyle, permanent secretary of the board of trade, and a number of leading men in trade and commerce.

United States Ambassador Bayard and James H. Roosevelt, secretary of the United States embassy, sent regrets.

After acknowledging the honor conferred upon him and reciting the events of the long struggle to overthrow protection, Mr. Wilson said:

"All the people saw that our system was generating a brood of monopoli-



HON. W. L. WILSON.
(Whose Tariff Bill Has Been Banqueted in London.)

ists so powerful as to defy the law and which used part of the wealth they drew from sharing in the power of taxation to increase their privileges, debauch elections and corrupt legislation.

"I am quite sure that our protective policy has already served to promote the trade of other nations, and if continued it would still further promote such trade and pre-eminently your own. So, standing before you, a representative of those who are striving for a freer commercial policy for the United States I fear I cannot ask you to rejoice with its adoption except as you may prefer right principles to selfish advantage. Protection has seen our voluntary withdrawal from the seas and from the neutral markets.

"Our protectionists have been building defenses to keep you and other nations from competing with us in our home market. The tariff reformers are breaking down these defenses.

"Let us compete in all the markets of the world. Not only is our production of cotton and food products growing more rapidly than our consumption, but we have a vast manufacturing plant which, urged to its full capacity, can in six months fully meet our demands for a year.

"Replying to the toast to the chamber of commerce of the United States, Congressman Isidore Strauss, of New York, deplored the fact that before the tariff was ever made a party question in the United States he urged a formation as soon as possible of a national agreement to question. Mr. Strauss also asserted that the compliment paid to Mr. Wilson by the dinner tendered him by the London chamber of commerce will be contorted by the protectionist press "into a mark of the English sense of obligation at Mr. Wilson's efforts in England's behalf."

The Edinburgh chamber of commerce sent a telegram of congratulation to Mr. Wilson.

During the dinner Mr. Wilson conversed with Sir Albert Kaye Rollit, the chairman of the evening, on the tariff and other questions.

Secretary Morton Talks.

Secretary Morton was the next speaker. He said that Mr. Wilson had stated what was absolutely correct, and that the people of America had finally said adieu to the protective system. Free trade had been used as a bogy with Americans, but at last the farmers recognized that free trade did not compel trade anywhere, but simply permitted an American citizen to trade wherever it was most advantageous. He spoke strongly in favor of arbitration, and said that Great Britain and the United States must soon arrange an arbitration treaty so that brute force would cease to be a factor, standing armies would pass away as dew and war would become impossible. God speed the hour when such a treaty should be ratified.

Mr. Morton then said that "We as Americans, feel at home here," and the remark was loudly applauded.

Sir Courtney Boyle, toasting Sir Albert Rollit, said that they owed a debt of gratitude to Mr. Wilson and his colleagues in Congress, and they hoped that their action was not final. He declared that their claim was just, that they had changed the policy of America from a harmful one to one benefiting not only themselves but the commerce of the world. He rejoiced at the guest's advocacy of arbitration, and thought that the friendship between England and America ought to be inviolate and inviolate.

FORTY THOUSAND JAPANESE

Have Started for the Peninsula of Korea.

Washington, Sept. 26.—To-day's advices from Tokio state that the second Japanese army of 40,000 men sailed for Hiroshima yesterday, is regarded in official circles here as the first move in the advance on the Chinese capital, Pekin.

It is pointed out that there is no need of Japanese reinforcements in Korea, as since the battle of Ping Yang the Japanese have had practical possession of Korea, and their first army of 15,000 needs no additions. It is believed by diplomats that the Japanese have turned their attention from Korea, with a view to invading China. The Gulf of Pechili, which the dispatches give as the probable destination of the army, is the entrance to the river leading to Pekin. It is said, however, that the forts at the entrance to the river are practically impregnable, owing to a stretch of mud flats around them. It is not believed, therefore, that any advance on Pekin would be made up the river, but that the 30,000 men would be landed at some gulf port, where a short overland march would take them to the walls of Pekin. This circuit of forts is the strategic measure advised by an army officer of high rank.

Owing to the war the scarcity of silver in Japan, most war expenditures being paid in silver, the imperial mint has been running night and day coining dollars for some time. Great dissatisfaction seems to prevail in Yokohama with respect to the new Japanese treaty with England and the late advices indicate that public meetings will shortly be held for the purpose of formulating some sort of protest.

ANOTHER VESSEL LOST.

Chinese War Ship Stranded at Tair-En-Wan.

London, Sept. 29.—A dispatch from Shanghai to-day says that the commander of the Japanese war ship Naniwa has reported to the minister of marine, Count Saigo, that while cruising in company with the Akitsushima, on September 23, a Chinese war ship was sighted, stranded, in the Gulf of Tair-En-Wan. The Japanese believe she was the Kwang-Kai. The Chinese crew on board of her, when the Japanese cruisers approached, set fire to their ship and escaped ashore.

The war ship was reported to have been so damaged as to be useless for further fighting, and the Japanese completed her destruction.

At the Shanghai-Tung Promontory.

Shanghai, Sept. 29.—It is rumored here that the Japanese have affected a landing on the coast of the Shanghai-Tung promontory to the northward of Che-Foo. Advices received here from Pekin say that there is ever-increasing anxiety there among the foreign population, and at Tien-Tsin the foreigners actively organizing for defense of the foreign quarters.

WILL TAKE COMMAND IN PERSON.

Li Hung Chang Starts for the Field of Action.

Shanghai, Sept. 29.—It is reported that the Emperor has granted Li Hung Chang's request to be allowed to take the field in person, and that Li Hung Chang will make his headquarters at Lu Tai, near Kai Ping, the present headquarters of the provincial commander-in-chief of Chih Li.

It is also reported that the Chinese troops have evacuated Corea and are now massed at Chiu Llen Ching, 30 miles westward of the Yalu river.

It is stated that there have been numerous desertions from the Chinese army of late because of the faulty condition of the arms and ammunition supplied to the troops.

A YELLOW BENEDICT ARNOLD.

A Prominent Chinese Official Betrays His Country.

Shanghai, Oct. 1.—It is reported that the Taotai Shung (chief magistrate of the district) has left Tien Tsin. As it has been reported that Sung was implicated with others in furnishing information to Japanese of the movements of the Chinese on land, it is believed that the fugitives will be unable to render any further assistance to the enemy.

Taotai Sung is believed to have been the person who has kept the Japanese so well informed of the movements of Chinese ships in the past, and it is said that it was he who notified the agents of Japan of the Kow Shing expedition which resulted in the sinking of that transport and the drowning of over 1,000 Chinese soldiers.

ANOTHER VICTORY

Is Reported for the Japs Over the Celestials.

London, Sept. 28.—A dispatch from Shanghai says it is reported there that the Japanese have succeeded in entering the Chinese province of Manchoria, and that they are advancing upon the capital of Toukden.

It is also said that fighting has taken place between the invaders and the Chinese at a town between that city and the frontier.

The engagement is said to have ended in a decivive victory for the Japanese, who, it is added, established themselves in the position previously occupied by the Chinese troops.

JAPS CLOSE TO CHINA.

Five Thousand Troops Are in Passiet Bay.

Tien Tsin, Oct. 2.—It is officially announced that 5,000 Japanese troops have arrived close to Passiet Bay, near the Russian frontier.

Previous to this announcement it was reported here that a Japanese fleet had been sighted September 26 ten miles from Shanghai Kwan, 200 miles from Pekin. Large bodies of Chinese troops have been drafted to that district during the last few days in order to prevent the Japanese from landing.

ANTI- FOREIGN FEELING

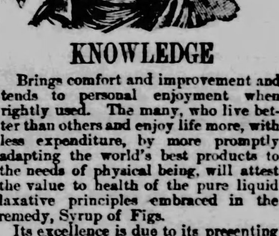
Is Increasing Hourly at the Celestial Capital.

Shanghai, Oct. 2.—The anti-foreign feeling at Pekin is increasing hourly, and the authorities find it difficult to repress outbreaks upon the part of the Chinese population. The leading Chinese representatives at Pekin fear that if the Japanese march upon Pekin, the capital will be captured, as the Chinese gathered there to defend it are dissatisfied.

It is reported here that Li Hung Chang has received orders not to proceed to Korea.

Died of the Cholera.

London, Oct. 2.—A dispatch from Hamburg says that Dr. Oerta, of the Hygenic Institute of that city, has died from Asiatic cholera resulting from an experiment with infected water taken from the river Vistula.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50 cent bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Publishers' Column.

WANT A WATCH?

Then Here is Your Golden Opportunity.

Do you want a watch? If you do, you want a good one. In these days of excellent watches you cannot afford to carry a poor one. The Elgin and Waltham watches represent the perfection of mechanical skill and artistic beauty. They are recognized the world over as the finest timepieces that have yet been devised. These are the watches that we offer to you, and at prices far below those charged in shops.

When a purchaser receives a watch he may submit it to an expert, and if at the end of three days he is satisfied that the watch is not up to the guarantee he should at once return it to this office, when his money will be refunded in full. No watches can be sent C. O. D., and no samples can be sent. Every watch is guaranteed to be the latest product of the Waltham or Elgin factories, whichever the purchaser may select.

In ordering BE SURE to state the number of the offer, say whether you want Elgin or Waltham, and give the price that we may understand clearly what you want.

Here are the watches we offer. All are stem winders and setters:

Offer No. 1—Gold Watch, Men's Size, $15.75.

The watch and casemakers of the United States have been trying to produce at a low price a watch that would be exactly like a $100 solid gold watch in appearance, time-keeping qualities, durability, etc., and have succeeded beyond their highest expectations. This watch is the celebrated thin model watch—we mean by this model, that it does not bulge the pocket out of shape, or give people the impression that you are carrying a clock movement. The case is made of two plates of solid gold, 14 k. fine, so that it will last twenty years. Between these plates is a thin sheet of stiff composition metal, the purpose of which is to protect the works from damage when the watch is pressed or struck. This feature saves many a bill for repairs—a great point for people at a distance from reliable watch makers. The ring forms thumb piece, and all parts subjected to constant wear are solid gold, which of course will wear for generations. The works contain the Logan Breguet hair spring—a regulator so simple that a child can work it, jewled in all important parts with precious stones, compensation expansion balance, safety pinion, stem winding and pendant setting apparatus, and many other improvements, the enumeration of which would be entirely unnecessary. The movement is made by the celebrated Elgin Watch Co., and is perfect in construction and durability. This watch is offered to "Blade" subscribers only, as any subscriber may buy all he wants for his friends. This watch comes in Hunting case only.

Offer No. 2—Men's Size Gold Watch, $14.35.

No. 2 is a men's size Waltham or Elgin gold-filled hunting-case watch, stem wind and set; the works contain seven jewels, compensation balance, safety pinion, and all the latest improvements. The case is made of a composition of silver and nickel, open face, and the crystal is made of plate glass, so heavy as to withstand any strain. We send it to subscribers, delivery guaranteed, for $3.50. Screw case, dust proof.

Offer No. 5—Blade Special.

Open face or hunting case; Waltham or Elgin works. It has the appearance and most of the good qualities of a $20 watch. The movement (or works) contains 15 jewels, compensation balance, safety pinion, patent regulator and all improvements. The case is the thinnest filled watch case ever made; that is, the watch when closed in the pocket is thin. The lids of the case are the usual thickness, and form a perfect protection for the movement. The case is made of a plate of fine composition metal, over which two heavy sheets of 14k. gold are drawn, making it so that it is for all purposes as good as solid gold, and warranted for 20 years. Every part which is subject to constant wear, such as the ring thumb piece, joint plugs, hinges, etc., is of solid gold. This is just the watch for doctors, lawyers, clergymen, county committeemen, and all others who wish an accurate timekeeper. As a premium it can not be excelled. It is so thin and convenient in form that it will even make a good and satisfactory ladies' watch, and is especially recommended for school teachers and other professional women on account of its accuracy, which is equaled by no watch made especially for ladies.

We will send this watch, open face or hunting case, as desired, by registered mail, to any of our subscribers, for $12.00.

Offer No. 26 Men's Size—Open Face Silver, $6.50.

This is a seven jewel Waltham or Elgin, open face only, stiffened silver case. In other words, in order to give strength sufficient to make the case durable without making the metal thick and heavy, the silver is strengthened by a nickel plate, introduced in such a manner as to be entirely hidden, and were it not explained, the purchaser would not be able to tell it from a heavy, solid coin silver case. This watch does not come in Hunting case—open face only—with a heavy beveled plate glass crystal, strong and durable. The dial is of white porcelain, either Roman or Arabic characters. In order to prevent the possibility of the hands catching, the dial upon which the second hand is mounted is sunk below the level of the surrounding face. We will send this watch, delivery guaranteed, for $6.50.

Offer No. 27—Men's Size—Coin Silver, $10.00.

This is a solid, coin silver Waltham or Elgin watch, open face or Hunting. This is the newest silver case in the market, being the same model as our "Blade Special Watch No. 5." Heretofore this model case was only made in solid gold and high priced, gold filled watch cases, and it has taken so well that the manufacturer has placed this coin silver watch on the market. The works contain seven jewels, compensation balance, safety pinion, patent regulator, and all latest improvements. We will deliver this watch, delivery guaranteed, for $10.

Offer No. 28—A Strong, Cheap Watch, only $1.90, by registered mail.

This is a new, cheap watch for boys, and just the thing for farmers in the field, or the laboring man at work. Nickel plated, stem wind, and ordinary size of an open face silver watch. Very strong and will keep good time. Price, by registered mail, only $1.90.

"Crescent Street" Waltham Watch, Men's size Pride of the Waltham Factory.

The best full-size Waltham watch is called "CRESCENT STREET." This watch is made from the very finest materials, each part being selected by expert workmen. Every wheel is perfect, every jewel is a precious stone, every pinion is polished to the highest degree. In fact, this watch is as the Waltham

WASHINGTON.

BRAZIL ENDS THE TREATY.

Effect of the Abandonment of Reciprocity Treaties.

Washington, Sept. 26.—Besides the reciprocity treaty with Brazil, which will lapse entirely January 1 next, the United States has entered into nine other similar arrangements with other nations under the authority conferred by the McKinley act. Those arragements are with Spain as to Cuba and Porto Rico, with the Dominican Republic, with Guatemala, with Germany, Nicaragua, Honduras, Austro-Hungary, Salvador, and Great Britain, the last named for the British colonies of Trinidad, Barbadoes, the Leeward Islands, Nevis, Dominica, the Windward Islands, British Guiana, and Jamaica. The first of these arrangements was made with Brazil January 31, 1891, and the last with Salvador September 29, 1892.

As Brazil was the first to enter, so she is the first to withdraw, and it is expected that her example will be followed by all the other nations concerned, with the possible exception of Spain, which will proceed more leisurely, in the hope of negotiating a treaty to replace the commercial arrangement. The immediate effect of the abandonment of the treaties has been felt already in the United States, where all goods coming from the countries concerned are now subject to full rates of duty, just as though no treaty existed, but, until the other governments act, either as did Brazil, in serving formal three months' notice of the termination, or by summary instructions to their collectors to assess full duties on American goods, our exporters of grains and farm products and certain lines of manufactured products may still benefit by the favored rates of duty to which these commodities were subject under the arrangements.

WHAT FRED. DOUGLASS SAYS.

The Republican Party the Hope of the Colored Man.

Special Telegram to The Blade.

Washington, Sept. 29.—Hon. Frederick Douglass is living a retired life in a suburb of this city, but he is a keen observer of affairs in the political world, and never loses interest in any development that may advance the race of which he is a leader. In commenting on the action of H. C. C. Astwood, the colored Democrat, who has returned to the Republican party, Mr. Douglass said to-day: "The Democratic party has made no advancement toward the negro. The only men who have gotten anything out of the administration are the Mugwumps, who deny that they are Democrats." Speaking of the Republican party as the only hope at the present time of the colored race, Mr. Douglass continued: "President Garfield contemplated appointing negroes as consuls and ministers to white nations. Mr. Garfield sent for me and told me of his intentions. I asked me what I thought of the idea. I told him that the South American and European nations would not object to it, for the higher you go up in the gradations of intelligence you will find less race hatred. I called upon Mr. Blaine relative to the matter, and he expressed himself in full sympathy with it. I left, and was to submit some names to the President, when his assassination, a day or two afterward, put an end to it."

HAS BEEN DEFERRED.

Glowing Scheme of Mexico to Rehabilitate Silver.

Washington, Sept. 29.—The Mexican government which originated a glowing scheme for the rehabilation of silver as a money metal, by a union of all the nations of the Western hemisphere with the great silver-using countries of Asia, has been obliged to defer for a time at least, the preliminary steps. It was in contemplation to gather delegates from these countries at an international conference to be held in the city of Mexico, and it was part of the plan to make it uncomfortable for European nations that presisted in holding to the single gold standard by negotiating trade and commercial treaties between the nations party to the conference, allowing splendid trade advantages to silver using countries. But all this has fallen through for the present at least, and the news comes from Mexico, where Priest Diaz touched upon the subject in a message to Congress, in which, after describing the reforms he had inaugurated in the Mexican finances, he says: "Unfortunately the pain thus made has to be deferred, the hostilities between the nations most deeply interested, (China and Japan) having meanwhile supervened."

THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

Some Very Important Physical Requirements Which Are Made.

Washington, Sept. 29.—One of the requirements for the railway mail service is that applicants shall not be less than five feet, four inches in height, and 125 pounds in weight. Every applicant is required to undergo a physical examination by a physician, who is required, among other things, to measure and weigh the applicant. Recently the commission has adopted the practice of verifying the statements of the physicians by tests applied at the time of the scholastic examination. At Indianapolis, Ind., recently, out of a class of 70 competitors for the railway mail service, seven were found to be under the requirements, either for height or weight or both; at Boston, out of a class of 64, there were also seven found to be below the standard.

The commission promptly cancelled their examinations, and they will be debarred from certification for appointments. The requirement as to height and weight was deemed by the railway mail authorities to be necessary in order to keep out of the service those who are physically incompetent for the proper discharge of the duties, and the civil service commission is determained to contribute its part towards the maintenance of a high standard of physical capacity as well as intellectual attainment. It is also determained not to allow the service to be imposed upon by physical examinations indifferently made, or certificates which falsify the facts.

SOME PENSION DISBURSEMENTS.

Figures From the Report of the Third Auditor of the Treasury.

Washington, Sept. 29.—The report of the third auditor of the treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, shows the total disbursements at pension agencies on account of pensions for the year have been $137,616,981. The amounts paid to pensioners under the general laws were as follows:

Invalids, $58,682,119; widows, $13,412,-012; minors, $1,010,204; dependent relatives, $3,681,961. The amounts paid under the act of June 27, 1890, were as follows:

Invalids, $43,666,091; widows, $9,856,-892; minors, $697,004; dependent relatives, $1,709,829; helpless children, $8,065.

To pensioners of the war of 1812, the following amounts were paid:

Survivors, $5,312; widows, $645,297.

Under the Mexican war survivors were paid $1,388,707, and widows, $803,-345.

Indian war claims paid amount to $377,883 to survivors, and $456,652 to widows. Army nurses received $65,-682. About $650,000 was paid to pension examining surgeons and the balance of the total disbursements was for expenses of pension agencies.

HEADS ARE GOING OFF.

Result of Provisions of the Dockery Reorganization Law.

Washington, Sept. 29.—The Dockery act passed at the last session fo Congress for the reorganization of the clerical force and the methods of accounts in the treasury department will go into effect Oct. 1. This act reduced the clerical force of the department by 157, which necessitates many dismissals. In anticipation of this reduction, the secretary during the last six months has not called on the civil service commission for any certificates to fill vacancies as they have occurred, preferring to retain as many of the old clerks as possible.

Some days ago forty-two clerks, drawing salaries ranging from $900 to $1,800 per year were dropped from the rolls, and to-day 88 others will be placed upon the temporary roll to do up back work, and when this is done, probably before the end of the calendar year, they will also be dropped if not otherwise employed.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CAPT. HOWGATE ARRESTED,

After Many Years of Secluded Life—A Dramatic Story.

New York, Sept. 28.—Capt. Henry Howgate, formerly chief of the weather bureau in Washington, was arrested in this city yesterday, on the charges of forgery and the embezzlement of $360,000, committed in 1878 and 1879. The arrest is the result of a search which has occupied the attention of the United States secret service for over thirteen years.

Howgate was arrested in 1880, in Washington, but, having obtained the permission of the officers to go to his room to dress, he escaped through the window, and has since baffled all efforts at recapture. With Howgate there was a notorious woman of Washington, for whom, it was alleged, he robbed the government.

The woman does not live with him, it being alleged that she deserted him as soon as the money was spent.

After having searched nearly the whole country for Howgate, ex-Sheriff Drummond received information that the fugitive was a dealer in old books and pamphlets in this city. Every book store was visited by detectives without success. Finally an officer was detailed to watch the auction sales for Howgate. About two weeks ago it was suspected that the fugitive was keeping an old book store in the basement of No. 80 Fourth avenue under the name of Henry Williams.

Not being sure of the man's identity, the authorities in Washington were asked to send a man to this city who was acquainted with Howgate. A clerk in the War department who had been formerly associated with Howgate in the Weather Bureau, was sent here. He met Howgate, but at first was uncertain as to his identity, as the latter had changed considerably in thirteen years. After engaging him in conversation the clerk at last became convinced that the man was Howgate, and a warrant for his arrest was procured from Commissioner Alexander. Mr. Drummond served the warrant yesterday in person. He met Howgate coming out of a store at Fourth avenue and Tenth street, and said: "How do you do, Captain Howgate?"

The latter started, but quickly regaining his composure asked Mr. Drummond what he wanted. The detective told him. He answered: "All right; the jig is up; I am Captain Howgate."

A Dramatic Tale.

Washington, Sept. 28.—The story of Howgate's exposure and relations with a woman named Nellie Burrill caused a great sensation at the time. For several years he had led a double domestic life in Washington. Only a few squares away from the home that contained his devoted wife and the daughter who was to cling to him so determinedly in the dark hours to come, he supported a woman in luxurious style. When the crash came and the exposure of Howgate's dishonesty was followed by the appalling discovery of his domestic duplicity few of his old friends turned from him. At the jail he was treated with more consideration than ordinary malefactors. He was so utterly opposed to using the common bath tub in the jail that his kind-hearted guardian relaxed the rules of the institution to the extent of allowing the captain to visit his residence on Thirteenth street on April 12, 1882, in order to indulge in lavatory luxuriance. The officers remained sitting in the sitting room while Howgate went up stairs for his bath. It is said that Miss Howgate, who possessed an exquisite voice, sang to the guardians of her father and made time pass so pleasantly that an hour elapsed before they awakened to a proper realization of what they were there for. They asked Miss Howgate to call her father. She was gone a long time and then came back pale and excited. She could find her father nowhere, she said. They searched the house and then rushed out and gave the alarm. Captain Howgate by this time had two hours the start of pursuit, if it had been instituted immediately. It is thought that he was steaming down the river below Alexandria before his daughter had finished singing. He escaped by going out of the rear of the house, when he was supposed to go to the bath room, and, going cut into the blind alley in the rear, turned into the exit running out to the street, where a carriage containing Nellie Burrill was awaiting him. A search was immediately made for him, but he was not apprehended, although it was notorious that communications were readily established with him, when his friends found it necessary, for months after his departure. It was generally believed that Howgate went down the river immediately upon his escape and took up his residence in St. Mary's, as it was well known in Washington that he was continually seen in that neighborhood as late as 1887. He then went to New Orleans and remained there until he believed the secret service detectives were after him. Accordingly he took his departure westward and was seen at one or two places on the Pacific coast. For two years past he had been in the East and made his home in New York city.

IT IS A PECULIAR SITUATION.

There is No Head to the Agricultural Department.

Washington, Oct. 2.—The Agricultural Department was left without an acting head when Assistant Secretary Dabney, in response to a telegram announcing the serious illness of his wife in Kentucky, left the city today. Secretary Morton is in Europe, and will not be back before October 20. Owing to the anamalous form of the statutes under which the Department of Agriculture was elevated to the dignity of a ministerial portfolio no provision was made for an acting secretary of agriculture during the absence of both the secretary and assistant secretary. In case Assistant Secretary Dabney should be detained from his post beyond the 9th of this month it would become necessary for President Cleveland to designate some official to act temporarily as on the 10th, the statistician is by law compelled to submit his monthly crop report to the head of the Department of Agriculture and it cannot be allowed until approved by the secretary. The President, if he is compelled to nominate an acting secretary, can only do so for ten days, and in doing so he is limited by law to the selection of an officer nominated by him and confirmed by the Senate. There is only one such officer in the Agricultural Department, Chief Harrington, of the weather bureau, but the President if he wishes designates an official from another department. The other departments have from two to four assistant secretaries and in some the secretary can by law designate to act, in his absence, other confirmed appointees in his department. It is considered probable that some legislation will be proposed at the next session of Congress to remedy the defect in the laws applying to the Agricultural Department.

COMES OVER ON THE LORD'S SIDE.

H. C. Astwood, Prominent Democrat, Joins the Republicans.

Washington, Sept. 27.—M. C. Astwood, a well-known politician, in a letter sent yesterday to the president of the new National Democratic league, resigns as chairman of the executive committee of the league, and announces that he has left the Democratic party and joined the Republican party.

The Coinage of Gold.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Reports received by the director of the mint show that during the month of September the coinage of gold at the various mints amounted to $5,033,692, and of silver $8,765,370, of which $672,200 were standard silver dollars.

OWNERSHIP AND DEBT.

Some Interesting Bulletins From the Census Bureau.

Washington, Oct. 2.—The census office has issued bulletins showing the ownership and debt in Illinois, California and Texas. In Illinois, 63.28 per cent of the people own the farms they cultivate, and 63.29 per cent own free of incumbrance. On the owned farms there is an incumbrance of $98,-940,935, or 34.63 per cent of their value. The average rate of interest is 6.92 per cent. Of the home families 43.10 per cent own and 29.83 per cent of these are free of incumbrance.

The debt on homes is $78,535,763, which is 37.37 per cent of their value. Interest is 6.69 per cent.

In California 76.08 per cent of the families own the farms cultivated by them, and of these 67.50 per cent own free of incumbrance. On owned farms there is a debt of $46,767,8137, or 30.32 per cent of their value, with interest at 8.78 per cent. Of the home families 59 per cent own their homes and 22 per cent of these without incumbrance. The debt on homes is $30,-999,517, with interest at 8.51 per cent.

In Texas 50.6 of the people own the farms cultivated by them, and of these 94 per cent own free of incumbrances. The debt on farms is $6,494,-633, or 41 per cent of their value, with interest at 8.38 per cent. Of the homes 39 per cent own the farms they live on, and 95 per cent of these own free of incumbrance. The debt on homes is $2,959,882, with interest at 9.42 per cent.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures for September.

Washington, Oct. 2.—A comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures of the government shows the receipts for the month of September to have been $22,621,228, and the expenditures $30,323,018, leaving a deficit for the month of $7,701,790. The several sources of receipts and amounts are given as follows:

Customs, $150,564,990; internal revenue, $6,182,149; miscellaneous, $874,088.

The expenditures were as follows:

Civil and miscellaneous, $7,515,845; war, $6,352,314; navy, $2,282,301; Indians, $1,260,809; pensions, $12,589,701; interest, $322,045.

The receipts for the first three months of the present fiscal year amounted to $79,379,414; and the disbursements, $98,459,129, leaving a deficit for the quarter of $19,079,710.

THE COMPTROLLER'S STATEMENT

Figures on National Banks in the United States.

Washington, Oct. 1.—A statement prepared by the comptroller of the currency shows as follows: Total amount of national bank notes outstanding, Sept. 30, 1894, $207,471,501; decrease for the month, $27,477; circulation outstanding against bonus, Sept. 30, 1894, $180,251,065; decrease for the month of $1,035,915; total amount of lawful money on deposit to secure circulation, $27,220,436; increase during the month of August, $6,493,248; United States registered bonds on deposit, Sept. 30, 1894, to secure circulation, $200,953,700; to secure public deposits, $14,876,000.

Monthly Treasury Statement.

Washington, Oct. 2.—The monthly treasury statement issued yesterday shows that on September 29, 1894, the public debt, less cash in the treasury amounted to $897,646,617, an increase for the month of September of $8,052,-701. The following is a recapitulation of the debt:

Interest-bearing obligations $635,042,-810, increase for the month, $140; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,830,030, decrease for the month, $1,720; debt bearing no interest $380,693,496, increase for the month $825,902. Total debt $1,017,566,336. Certificates and treasury notes outstanding, offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury $612,436,470. The cash in the treasury is classified as follows:

Gold, $123,665,756; silver, $509,814,352; paper, $124,290,220.

Bonds, disturbing officers balances, $16,365,598, total $774,135,928, against which there were outstanding liabilities amounting to $654,216,209, leaving a cash balance of $119,919,719, of which $58,875,317 was gold reserve.

IT IS NOT TRUE.

Rumor That the Pullmans Would Build in the East.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 2.—It has been rumored that the Pullman company intend establishing a branch in the East, and favored a location in the iron and coal regions of Pennsylvania. The Scranton board of trade communicated with Mr. Pullman on the subject, and to-day received a letter saying that the report is false and without foundation. It has since devoloped, however, that the foundation for the rumor is the fact that several prominent employes of the Pullman company, who lost their positions in the late strike, have been at work, particularly in Elizabeth, N. J., and endeavoring to interest well-known capitalists in establishing a palace and sleeping car manufacturing plant. The cars to be produced are said not to infringe on existing Pullman or other patents.

NO LIVES LOST.

Not a Single Fatality Caused by the Wichita Cyclone.

Wichita, Kan., Oct. 2.—The tornado which played leap frog through the southern part of the city last night, fortunately confined itself to damaging property, and left human beings alone. Buildings of all kinds were demolished, twisted out of shape, and removed from their foundations, yet the occupants suffered no harm outside of bruises and scratches, and not a single fatality accompanied the destruction of property. From here the twister lifted and disappeared to the northwest. From what can be learned from the surrounding towns, the tornado seems to have confined its attention to Wichita.

GOVERNOR PENNOYER DECLINES

To Speak for the Populists in Montana This Fall.

Portland, Ogn., Oct. 2.—Governor Pennoyer, yesterday, in a letter declining the invitation to fill engagements this week for the Populists in Montana, said:

"If the present ruinous depression in business and values are resulting directly from demonetization of silver, and not from any tariff taxation or change in such taxation will not persuade the people of Montana to vote against both of the political parties dominated by Wall street and equally responsible for such demonetization, then no persuasion of mine would be availing, neither will they be persuaded though one arose from the dead."

SENATOR J. K. JONES EXPLAINS

At the Opening of the Democratic Campaign in Arkansas.

Morrillton Ark., Oct. 2.—Senator Jas. K Jones and Congressman Terry opened the state campaign here yesterday. Senator Jones reviewed the work accomplished by the last Congress, paying particular attention to the long and bitter struggle in the Senate over the tariff bill.

He endorsed the measure as a step in the right direction, and explained its benefits which are accruing by reason of reduction of taxes on necessaries, and the equalising of the burdens on luxury and wealth of the country.

Professor Swing is Very Sick.

Chicago, Oct. 2.—Prof. David Swing, the noted divine, who has been ill for two weeks, is in a critical condition. Professor Swing has been suffering from a stomach disorder and it affected his brain. Since then he has been unconscious, and all efforts to arouse him have been unavailing.

FLORIDA VOTES.

There is No Opposition to the Election of Chief Justice Liddon.

Tallahassee, Fla., Oct. 2.—By an act of the legislature four years ago, Florida separated her state and county elections from those for President and Congressmen. Every Presidential year a governor and a full state ticket are chosen. To-day is election, but the only state officer to be elected is a justice of the supreme court, one vacancy in that body always occurring two years after the regular quadrennial election. Half the state Senate is also to be elected, and all of the 68 members of the lower house of the legislature, which will convene in bi-

CHIEF JUSTICE LIDDON.

ennial session next April. And in each county a tax assessor, treasurer, school commissioners, and justices of the peace are to be chosen. There is no opposition to the election of Chief Justice B. S. Liddon, the nominee of the Democratic party for a seat on the supreme bench. He is at present chief justice of the supreme court, holding the position by gubernatorial appointment to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Chief Justice Raney in May last. No nomination has been made by the Populists or the Republicans, the latter party not participating in politics this year, and preserving its organization simply for use in Presidential years. The eight ballot-box law enacted by the legislature in 1889 practically disfranchised the negroes in Florida and discouraged the white Republicans from making any effort to elect men of their party to office. The Populists are organized, and are running tickets in nearly a dozen counties and in the two Congressional districts—but with really no hope of winning the election even in a single instance. But there is a live issue in this campaign in the choice of members of the legislature, and strange to say, it is being "fought to a finish" wholly within the ranks of the Democratic party. In consequence there is a big split in that party in Florida, and in some of the counties the anomaly will be presented (in this October election), of life-long Republicans going to the polls and voting the straight Democratic ticket. The question is the proposed establishment of a state railroad commission by an act of the legislature of 1895.

HANGED ON SUSPICION.

Terrible Crime Committed Near Marion, Ky.

Louisville, Oct. 2.—A special to the Courier Journal from Marion, Ky., says: News was received here yesterday of a terrible crime committed by a mob of white caps in the northern part of this county early yesterday morning. Berry Rich, a farmer was taken from his home and deliberately hanged.

The cause of the crime is said to have been that several barns and houses have been fired in that vicinity and that hogs, horses and cows have been stolen. William Goode and Berry Rich have been suspected as the guilty parties. Goode has left the community.

Mrs. Rich, the wife of the mob's victim, says the mob came to her home about 4 o'clock in the morning. Some one called for Rich, telling him that Goode was up the road waiting to see him and urged him to come. Rich dressed and went with the men and did not come back. After daylight the family commenced the search for Rich and found his dead body hanging from a tree in the woods. No one knows who constituted the mob.

THE WORLD'S FOOD FAIR

Formally Opened at Boston by Governor Greenhalge.

Boston, Oct. 2.—The World's Food Fair was formally opened to-day by Governor Greenhalge. All the available space at Mechanics' building is crowded with every kind of food product, and the exhibit is far superior to the first one three years ago, which was so successful. Many of the exhibits are those seen at the Columbian Exposition and the California Midwinter Fair.

The dairy department has a working plant which turns out 3,000 pounds of butter daily. The home department includes the main art gallery, and a suite of apartments with a lecture room for daily lectures and demonstrations by Mrs. D. A. Lincoln, Mrs. Alice Harrows, Miss M. A. Roland, of Johns Hopkins University; Dr. Susanna Dodds, of Hygienic College, and Mrs. Nankamuro. This department will also include an exhibit of Russian cottage industries. The Retail Grocers' Association, with over a thousand in line, escorted Governor Greenhalge and guests to the fair.

HE ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A Man Jumps Overboard With His Wife in His Arms.

San Francisco, Oct. 2.—M. Tortola, a passenger on the steamer Acapulco, which left for Southern ports a few days ago, attempted to suicide at sea by jumping overboard with his wife in his arms. Tortola was coachman for Gen. Barrilos when the latter was president of Guatemala, and when Barrillos was deposed Totola lost his reason. He was sent here for treatment and was returning to Guatemala with his wife, apparently cured. Soon after leaving San Francisco, however, he again became insane, and on the seventh day out, grasped his wife in his arms and jumped overboard. A boat was promptly lowered from the steamer and soon the couple were on board again, not much worse for their plunge.

ANTI-TILLMANITES AFRAID

And Will Not Run a Separate Ticket in South Carolina.

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 26.—The anti-Tillman caucus adjourned this morning at 4:30 without doing anything except to pass resolutions. First, it was decided to make nominations, then the caucus refused to rescind their resolution to that effect that it would probably be making nominations. The discussion was long and earnest and the nomination crowd was in the majority but a number of delegations announced that they would withdraw if nominations were made. Various individuals announced the same determination and all this had the effect of making the majority finally rescind what they had at first determined to do. The nomination element is much disgusted. The Tillman ticket will go through now without opposition.

A SENSATIONAL STORY

Of an Alleged Unknown Daughter of Jay Gould.

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 2.—James Morton, aged 90 years, an inmate of the poor farm at Kingston, confirms the story of J. Frank Pierce, of Rock Springs, Wyo., that his wife was a daughter of Jay Gould. Morton says he adopted the child when she was 6 years old. He then resided at St. Thomas, Ont.

Her Opinions Are Fixed.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—In answer to many inquiries, Frances E. Willard has sent the following dispatch to a White Ribbon leader in Canada: "Concerning total abstinence, prohibition and woman's ballot, my opinions are as fixed as the law of gravitation. Politicians try to make it appear otherwise for their own purposes."

JUDGE JENKINS REVERSED

By a Decision of the United States Court of Appeals.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—In the United States court of appeals to-day Judge Harlan, of the United States Supreme court, reading the opinion, the famous strike injunction of Judge Jenkins was rather severely handled. Judge Harlan held that a body of men had a right to quit irrespective of the discomfort which might result. They had, however, no right to conspire to do damage or to embarrass. He did not agree with Jenkins's famous defination of a strike "that it was necessarily illegal." Judge Harlan held there was such a thing as a legal strike. Judge Jenkins' injunction was modified.

The opinion was rendered by justice of the Supreme Court Harlan and Judges Woods and Bunn. The bench was occupied to-day by Justice Harlan and Judges Wood, Bunn, Jenkins and Grosscup. Judge Jenkins appeared undisturbed by the decision.

That part of the Jenkins injunction which restrained the employes of the company from striking, or in the language of the injunction, "from so quitting the service of the said receivers, with or without notice, as to cripple the property or prevent or hinder the operation of the road," the court of Appeals declares was a violation of the rights of the employes who could not legally be restrained from leaving the employ of the receivers and the company when they saw fit to do so whether they quit in a body or individually. That part of the injunction which restrained the employes from entering into a combination or conspiracy to quit with intention of crippling the property and preventing the operation of the road, is sustained. On the whole, the decision, which was read by Justice Harlan, who presides over the court, is a clear recognition of the right of the employe to strike.

Justice Harlan, before giving the conclusions of the court, reviewed the history of the celebrated injunction. The receivers of the road in December last gave notice of a reduction of wages all along the line, and when the men threatened a strike, Judge Jenkins issued the injunction, on December 19, preventing a strike. Two days later he amended the injunction making it more stringent.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers joined with the other labor unions to which the men belonged, and applied to Judge Jenkins for a modification of the order. Judge Jenkins refused to strike out the clause enjoining a strike and the labor unions appealed to the higher court. The decision says that the injunction against employes so quitting as to cripple the property or prevent or hinder the operation of the road was equivalent to a command by the court that they should remain in the active employment of the receiver and perform the service appropriate to their respective positions until they could quit without crippling the road. The time when they could quit was not indicated by the order of the court. "Under what circumstances," says the decision, "may the employes of the receivers of right quit the service in which they were engaged? Most of the argument of counsel was directed to this question. We shall not attempt to lay down any rule applicable to every case that may arise between employer and employe. If an employe quits without cause and in violation of an express contract to serve for a stated time, then his quitting would not be of right. But the vital question remains whether a court of equity would under any circumstances by injunction prevent an individual from quitting the service of any other.

"An affirmative answer to the question is not, we think, justified by any authority to which our attention has been called or of which we are aware. It would be an invasion of one's national liberty to compel him to work for or remain in the personal service of another. One who is placed in such restraint is in a condition of involuntary servitude, a condition which the supreme law of the land declares shall not exist anywhere within the jurisdiction of the United States."

The decision then went on to discuss whether the fact that the property involved was a railway, with public duties to perform, gave the court the right to restrain the men from quitting. The receivers, the decision declares, had the right to make a new schedule of wages, and offer it to the men with the alternative of accepting it or quitting the service. The men had the right to accept it or refuse, and to quit if they were not willing to work for less wages. The court should have eliminated the words, "and from so quitting the service of the said receivers, with or without notice, as to cripple the property or prevent or hinder the operation of the road."

"But different considerations must control," said Justice Harlan, "in respect to the words of the same paragraph of the injunction, 'and from combining and conspiring to quit, with or without notice, the service of said receivers with the object and intention of crippling the property in their custody or embarrassing the operation of the road.' We have said that if employes were unwilling to remain in the service, for the compensation proffered them, it was the right of each one on that account to withdraw from the service."

WHAT WILL A DAY BRING FORTH?

A Man Steps Out of Jail Into a Fortune.

Buffalo, Oct. 2.—This was a glad day for William Farrow, of Olean. This morning he was a prisoner in the Erie county penitentiary, grinding out a sentence for a petty crime. In the afternoon he stepped out a free man, and the heir to a fortune of $32,000. About five weeks ago Farrow was arrested at Olean for stealing three bottles of whisky. He was brought to Buffalo and set to work in the penitentiary. He had served less than a week when word came from Chicago of the death of Elizabeth Walsh, of that city, his aunt.. In her will Mrs. Walsh left Farrow a bequest of $18,000 in cash and $14,000 in real estate. Some friends of the prisoner placed his case in the hands of Attorney Charles Thomas, of this city, who at once set to work to find some flaw in his commitment. He succeeded in making out a case, and to-day Farrow was discharged by Judge Seaver.

THE GOVERNOR AT KANSAS CITY.

He Meets With an Enthusiastic Reception.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 2.—Gov. McKinley reached this city at 9 a. m. to-day, on a special train from St. Louis. Mayor Barnes, of Kansas City, Kan., came from St. Louis with him, and a reception committee, composed of Archales Schattner, of the Republican state committee, Mr. Jarves Harklers, president of the Missouri league of Republican clubs, Mr. E. C. Edwards, managing editor of the Kansas City Journal, and ex-Congressman Warner met him a few miles out of the city.

The morning was spent in receiving callers at the hotel and driving about the city. Speaking was begun in the auditorium in this city, after which a speech was made on the Kansas side of the city. The governor remains here till to-morrow morning, when he proceeds further West.

THURSTON AND BRYAN

Will Hold a Senatorial Joint Debate in Nebraska.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 1.—Hon. John M. Thurston has accepted the challenge of Congressman W. J. Bryan to a joint debate in Nebraska. Both are candidates for the United States Senate, subject to approaching legislation, which will be closely divided on silver issues. Bryan is for silver and Thurston opposed and the debate will be of great interest.

WAS FUNCTIONAL HEART DISEASE

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury on the Death of Miss Belle White.

Chicago, Oct. 2.—The verdict of the coroner's jury yesterday in the inquest on the body of Miss Belle White, who died in Dr. Sophia Saunta's facial massage institute, was that the deceased came to her death through functional heart disease, not by the electric sponge or the cocaine used in the wrinkle cure.

"Disfigured For Life"

Is the despairing cry of thousands afflicted with unsightly skin diseases.
Do you realize what this disfiguration means to sensitive souls?
It means isolation, seclusion.
It is a bar to social and business success.
Do you wonder that despair seizes upon those sufferers when
Doctors fail, standard remedies fail,
And nostrums prove worse than useless?
Skin diseases are most obstinate to cure.
CUTICURA REMEDIES
Have earned the title Skin Specifics,
Because for years they have met with most remarkable success.
There are cases that they cannot cure, but they are few indeed.
It is no long-drawn-out expensive experiment.
25 cents invested in CUTICURA SOAP
Will prove more than we dare claim.
In short CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS,
And its cures are simply marvelous.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Proprietors, Boston.

"How to Cure Every Skin Disease," free.

LARGE REPUBLICAN GAINS

At the Town Elections in Connecticut Yesterday.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 2.—Returns from 100 towns of Connecticut show unprecedented gains for the Republicans in the town elections yesterday. Towns that have not elected Republican town officers in years went Republican by good majorities.

In Waterbury the A. P. A. movement aroused the Catholics who succeeded in electing an entire school board of Catholics. In New Britain the no-license vote of one year ago is reversed. The liquor question has been under constant discussion during the year. In almost all towns where the A. P. A. made a fight they met with defeat. Meriden, Norwalk, Middleton and New Bedford, which have been Democratic for years, were captured by the Republicans, but New London elected a Democratic Republicans, however, capture all the other offices.

BEGINNING OF THE END.

The Lexow Committee Resumes Its Investigation in New York.

New York, Oct. 2.—The Lexow committee resumed its investigations into the police department yesterday after a two weeks' vacation to allow the members of the committee to attend the state convention of the Republican and Democratic parties. It is evident that matters are rapidly reaching a climax. The beginning of the end is apparently in sight. Commencing with the criminals the very worst men and women in New York city as witnesses, Mr. Goff, the attorney who had been conducting the investigation, has been steadily moving upward in the scale of humanity. The testimony of ex-officers and former policemen having been taken just before adjournment the prosecution took another step nearer the throne to-day when Major William H. Kipp, chief clerk at the police headquarters, was called as the first witness of the day. His testimony referred largely to matter appearing in the records, and was to some extent of a routine nature.

Then came ex-Police Commissioner Charles MacLean. He thought the power exercised by the police courts over the police department was in the main injurious. He believed that a single head to the department would eventually be an improvement. The civil service law had proved of little benefit to the department because so many of the inspectors were incompetent. He could recall only one instance in which a formal investigation was made by the board touching the scale of captaincies. The witness gave it out as his opinion that the present system with its bad application of the civil service laws offered greater opportunities for purchasing a place on the police force than under the old system.

BRYAN NAMED FOR SENATOR

While Sterling Morton is Dining With the London Board of Trade.

Omaha, Sept. 27.—The Bryan silver faction had charge of the machinery when it reconvened at 8 p. m. The credentials committee reported all the contests in favor of the Bryan forces, leaving the administration anti-silver element as a small minority in the convention—scarcely 100 delegates. W. D. Oldham, of Kearney, was made permanent chairman, and announced the convention ready for nominations. Dr. Edwards, of Lancaster, amid great demonstrations, placed Congressman Bryan in nomination for United States Senator. He was chosen by acclamation, and replied in a speech pledging himself to work for free silver and against monopolies. Judge Holcomb, already named by the Populists, was nominated for governor.

WAGES WERE REDUCED.

All on Account of the Change by the New Tariff Bill.

St. Louis, Oct. 2.—A reduction of the wages in the rolling department of the tin plate works of the St. Louis Stamping Company is announced. When asked what necessitated the cut Mr. Thomas Niedringhaus stated that it was due to the reduced duty on tin in the Wilson bill.

Said Mr. Neidringhaus: "Under the McKinley bill the duty afforded us a protection estimated at 75 per cent. The Wilson bill afford protection of only 35 per cent. In order to meet this we were compelled to reduce the wages of the rollers, catchers, doublers and heaters, about 200 men."

OWENS AND DENNY

Will Open Their Campaign at New Castle With a Joint Debate.

Cincinnati, Oct. 2.—A Commercial-Gazette special from New Castle, Ky., says: George Denny, jr., and W. C. Owens opened the campaign in the Ashland district to-day with a joint debate before a large audience.

Money, Crops, Trade.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

What the Mercantile Agencies Report for Last Week.

New York, Sept. 29.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade, which issues to-day, says:

Special inquiry has been made this week at all commercial centers regarding the state of retail trade. Wide diversity appears in different trades. The main facts disclosed are, first, marked improvement within the past month and a considerable excess over the business done a year ago, particularly in the necessaries of life. But, second, it appears that the volume of trade at present is on the whole considerably less than in a normal year, at most points and within the more important trades is apparently about twenty per cent smaller than in September, 1892. Evidence of continued improvement in wholesale trade and manufacturing does not appear this week. There is large distribution on orders given some time ago, but new business going to the manufacturers is everywhere slackening. The completion of orders for replenishment of stocks leaves a narrower demand, and it is yet too early for consumption to provide further orders. The depression in prices of farm products will have some influence. Unprecedented records have been made in cotton and wheat, though as to wheat only in contracts for future delivery, in which the prices are the lowest ever made. The available stocks are about 15,000,000 bushels greater than a year ago, and Western receipts for the week were 5,252,716 bushels against 6,191,034 last year, and since August 1st, 51,000,000 bushels against 38,000,000 last year.

The Atlantic exports for the week and since August 1 have been about a third smaller than last year, but the fall in prices during the week has been 1.75 cents. Cotton on the spot is lower at 6.44 cents than at any other time since 1849, and quotations then did not mean what they do now, while the nearest option has been quoted at 6.04 cents, which is below all previous records. Even at the close the fall for the week is one quarter.

The iron industry shows a shrinkage of demand, and the prices quoted today are but little above the lowest this year. Bessemer pig is weaker at $11 at Pittsburg, with an impression that excess of production must cause further decline unless lower prices are made for steel rails. Billets, structural forms and nails are a shade weaker, and in Eastern markets competition of works to get business tends to destroy profits. There is more business at the west and Chicago reports a good demand for sheets, for bar in small lots, and for coke pig, though plates and boiler tubes are weaker. The boot and shoe manufacture continues to lead others in comparative activity, and shipments from Boston for the month have been 338,097 cases, against 22,623 last year and 328,104 in 1892.

Failures are few and small for the week's liabilities amounting to $5,278,-285, of which $2,382,313 were of manufacturing and $2,575,112 of trading concerns. The failures during the week have been 235 in the United States, against 334 last year, and 55 in Canada, against 33 last year.

Bradstreet's Financial Review.

New York, Sept. 29.—Bradstreet's Financial Review to-day says:

"There seems to be no disposition on the part of the large financial interests to take the initiative in a bull movement. The public remains indifferent and London limits its transactions in 'Americans' to a simple 'scalping' for small profits on exceedingly limited lines of stock. It is, indeed, stated that the disorganized and unfavorable conditions which prevail in such companies as Reading, Atchison and Northern Pacific constitute a bar to any immediate revival of confidence or interest on the part of the foreign speculative public in our securities.

Efforts to depress portions of the railroad share list were unsuccessful, and in spite of the somewhat unfavorable view taken by the street of the Reading reorganization plan, the declines were either of a limited character, or were quickly recovered from in whole or in part.

REVIEW OF WEEK'S BUSINESS.

OFFICE OF THE BLADE,
Toledo, O., Oct. 2, 1894.

The following shows changes in government bonds during the past week:

	Oct. 2.	Sept. 26.
U. S. 5's, coupons	119½	119¾
U. S. 5's, registered	119½	119¾
U. S. 4's, coupons	114¾	115
U. S. 4's, registered	113¾ @ 114½	114½
U. S. 2's coupons (bid)	96 (bid)	96
Pacific 6's of '95	101	101

Condition of the Grain Market at the Close To-Day.

As compared with yesterday cash wheat at the Toledo Exchange is 1c lower; December 1c and May 1 1-8c down. Trade was active and